MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

VOLUME XVII. MILWAUKEE, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1860. NUMBER 277.

THE SENTINEL.

Daily, $7;—Tri-Weekly, $4;—Weekly, $1.50 INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN, Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN..........................H. H. BRIGHTMAN

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1860.

To the Public.

THE SENTINEL, having double the circulation IN THE CITY, and more than treble OUT OF IT, of any other paper here, renders it far the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

☞ For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page. ☜

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This document was received here, shortly before noon yesterday, and was speedily issued in an extra SENTINEL, some time in advance of our cotemporaries. It appears in our regular edition, this morning. In the present condition of public affairs, this Message will, no doubt, be more extensively read than any which has yet emanated from the White House at Washington. A careful perusal of the document confirms the unfavorable impression made by the telegraphic synopsis which we published on Wednesday. It is weak, uncandid, hypocritical and vacillating. In all that portion which relates to the pending troubles between the Free and the Slave States, the sole aim and object of the President seems to be, to charge the entire responsibility for the rupture of fraternal relations, upon an aggressive, intolerant and fanatical North. There is no hint, or whisper of any wrongs on the part of the South; though the fact is notorious that the Republican party owes its birth, growth and final triumph, to the repeated and persistent aggressions of the Slave Power and to the Lecompton policy of the BUCHANAN Administration.

The subject of Secession is discussed at length in the message; but while the argument is, in the main, well put, the conclusions are characteristically unsound. The Personal Liberty Laws, for instance, are pronounced to be unconstitutional and therefore null and void; yet the President holds that the mere continuance of these laws on the statute books of certain Northern States, justifies the South in revolutionary resistance to the Union. Again the right of secession is stoutly denied, and at the same time the President maintains that there is no power in the Federal Government to coerce a seceding State. In this, as in every other part of the Message, the leaning of Mr. BUCHANAN to the Southern view of the question, is but too plainly apparent. But it was asking too much, perhaps, of Mr. BUCHANAN, to expect that he would faithfully present and fairly discuss the present condition of our domestic affairs, in view of the undeniable fact that his own administration is mainly responsible for the perils which now threaten the Union.

The major topic of the Message dwarfs all minor ones. The public care little to know how our *foreign* relations stand, so long as matters look so badly at home. With the exception, however, of sundry causes of complaint against Mexico and Peru, we are at peace and amity with all the world.

The treasury is empty and needs replenishing, Mr. BUCHANAN and his Secretary having made bad work in the management of the finances.

There is one recommendation in the Message which will meet with general approval. It is that which proposes to substitute *specie* for *ad valorem* duties, upon foreign goods.—The reasons for the proposed change are clearly set forth, and seem to us conclusive.

As a whole, the message is well-written; but this single merit fails to redeem, or atone for, its false statements of facts; its unfounded imputations upon the people of the North; its faulty constitutional theories; its illogical conclusions; and its too palpable subserviency to the beheste of a domineering faction in the extreme Southern States. Happily, Mr. BUCHANAN will not be called upon to inflict another annual message upon the people of the United States. The fourth of next March ends his inglorious career.

The Vote of Wisconsin.

Our Presidential Electors met at the State Capitol at noon, Wednesday, and organized by the appointment of J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant County, as Chairman, and BRADFORD RIXFORD, of Winnebago, as Secretary.

The college then proceeded to vote, by ballot, first for President and then for Vice President, of the United States. The Chairman, after examining the ballots, declared the vote to be unanimous for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, as President, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, as Vice President. Each announcement called forth a round of applause from the spectators assembled to witness the ceremony. Mr. H. LINDERMAN, one of the Electors, and Editor of the Watertown *Zeitung*, an efficient Republican paper, was appointed messenger to carry a copy of the vote to Washington.

During the day and in honor of the occasion, the American Flag was displayed from the flag-staff on the Capitol.

Virginia Votes for Bell.

The Virginia Electors met at Richmond on the 5th inst., to cast the vote of the State for President and Vice President of the United States. Gov. LETCHER, in his proclamation, decided that *nine* of the BELL and *six* of the BRECKINRIDGE Electors had been duly chosen. The latter, however, being satisfied that the entire BELL and EVERETT ticket was fairly elected, promptly and honorably resigned; whereupon the vote of the State was cast for JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT. This is the first time that Virginia ever voted against the Democratic nominee.

Good Signs.

The news from Washington indicates that an earnest and patriotic effort will be made by leading men of all parties there to restore peace and harmony between the North and South. God speed their labors! South Carolina can hardly refuse to listen to such mediators as Virginia and Kentucky propose to send. The only unpleasant symptom is the intemperate speech of Senator IVERSON, of Georgia. As it was unprovoked, let us hope that it will be suffered to pass without reply.

"OFFENSIVE DECLARATIONS."—The Wisconsin *Pinery* quotes the *Sentinel* as saying, that "there is no complaint of any offensive declaration on the part of Mr. LINCOLN, his advisers and supporters," and replies as follows:

"Mr. Seward says that slavery has no constitutional guarantees that should not be released; tells his Black Republican cohorts at Cleveland that 'slavery must be abolished, and that you and I, [he and they] must do it; and further that but one Republican administration will be necessary to accomplish it'. No offensive declarations, eh?"

Certainly not—since Mr. SEWARD never told his "Black Republican cohorts" any such thing. The *Pinery* trumps up, as evidence, an old and exploded story. It must try again.

A Democratic Precedent.

The *News*, which still insists that the Republicans had no business to vote for any candidate who was not acceptable to the South, thus shows how the mischief might have been avoided:

"By electing a candidate to the Presidency who could command no votes in the slaveholding, and only a part of those cast in the non-slaveholding, States, we have united the South and divided the North. If the North wished to acquire power, it was her policy to reverse this state of things, which she might have done by casting her votes for one of the three candidates running in the South."

Well, the Democracy of the North, at Charleston, threw away this very chance which the *News* finds fault with the North for not accepting. They insisted upon nominating a candidate who was not acceptable to the South. The South threatened to "secede" if the North persisted. Did the DOUGLAS men yield to that threat, and withdraw their candidate? Not a bit of it.—They stuck to him all the closer. Then the South unable to rule, determined to *ruin* the Democratic Party, and they did so very effectually. Now, they propose to try the same experiment upon the Union. As they cannot rule the Secessionists mean, if possible, to ruin it. We trust that there is good sense and patriotism enough among the great body of the People to avert this disaster. But whatever comes of the "Secession" movement, no part of the responsibility is with the Republicans. In adhering to their candidates and platform, regardless of consequences, they did but follow the "safe Democratic precedent" established by the DOUGLAS men at Charleston, when *they* refused to yield to the dictation of the fire-eaters and withdraw their favorite to unite on some one of the candidates "running in the South."

What Florida Has Cost the Union.

The State of Florida, says the Albany *Evening Journal*, next to South Carolina, seems most vehemently anxious to get out of the Union. The Territory from which Florida was converted into a State, was purchased of Spain. With a very few thousand White Inhabitants, some remnants of Indian Tribes, and an army of Runaway Negroes, it was admitted, by an act of grace, into the Union. Its Wars, to expel the Indians and reclaim the Slaves, have cost the United States Treasury more than three millions of dollars. Florida has nothing to complain of, nothing to excuse, and less than nothing to justify its Treason against the Union. It has received nothing but good from the Government, for which it returns nothing but evil. To protect the citizens of Florida from robbery and murder, it has cost the Treasury of the Union more than $100,000 for every head standing upon Traitor's shoulders.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, under date of December 2, telegraphs that Mr. SEWARD is expected to make an important speech on the condition of the country, soon after the delivery of the message, and to take the *role* of pacificator.

The same authority says:

"The Republican members have come here in the best possible temper, with no desire to contribute to any excitement, and with every disposition to proceed with the public business promptly and efficiently.—Should the other side pursue the same course calmly, there need be no commotion or agitation. If the Southern ultras insist upon having the slavery controversy revived, let it be turned over to the Union men of that section, who are well inclined to manage it."

The indications of the first three days of the session confirm these statements. The Republicans manifest no wish to take part in any angry or idle discussion, and have gone to work at once. The Homestead Bill has already passed the House by what the Democrats would call a "sectional vote," *i. e.* the Northern and Western members voting aye, and the Southern members no. Let us hope that the session will continue, as it has commenced, with no unnecessary talk, but plenty of good work.

WHAT SOUTH CAROLINA INTENDS.—It seems that South Carolina has decided to have no conferences or consultations with any other Southern State. In commenting on Gov. GIST's Message, the Charleston *Mercury* says:

"South Carolina does not intend to have any further offers of assistance or of counsel on her part rejected. Let each State now act for itself, and by itself, upon its own sovereignty. She will then be ever ready to commune with such of her neighboring sovereign Slave States as may desire consultation with her; but not otherwise."

The refusal of Virginia last year to respond to her invitation to take counsel together about disunion, seems to have seriously affected the Palmetto State. She intends now to secede on her own exclusive account.

Of course, the object is to *compel*, if possible, Georgia, Alabama and one of the two other Cotton States to follow her bad example. Hence her refusal to listen to any proposals for a Southern conference, or to wait for any obnoxious act, or offensive declaration, on the part of the incoming Administration.

COPPER FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Lake Superior *Miner*, of Nov. 24, published at Ontonagon, contains a table of the shipments of copper from that port for the present season. These foot up 3,743 tons, 1,605 lbs. The total shipment from Lake Superior for the season the *Miner* estimates at *nine thousand tons* of nett copper, and adds that "enough is already definitely known, to warrant us in saying that the same ratio of increase in our products next year, will place the comparatively new and till recently insignificant district comprised within the limits of Houghton and Ontonagon counties, the heaviest copper producing district in the world."

A DOUGLAS MAN in North Auburn, Maine, having foolishly bet that his favorite candidate would receive more electoral votes than BRECKINRIDGE, paid his wager the other day. It was to furnish a turkey for the supper of six persons, and to lead the bird from North Auburn to Lewiston, a distance of six miles. A company of military and a band of music preceded the unlucky man, on his melancholy march.

MRS. LINCOLN.—Will it not seem strange to our readers, says the Charlottesville (Virginia) *Review*, to hear that Mrs. Lincoln is a pro-slavery woman? Yet we were recently informed by a gentleman, who is a near relative of hers, and who is himself from a slave State, that such is the fact. He knew her in Kentucky, where they both formerly lived, and on seeing her some two weeks since, he asked her if she had modified the opinion she formerly entertained in favor of the institution? She replied she had not; that, on the contrary, her convictions in favor of it had strengthened since her residence in Illinois.

THE LIBERATOR OF ITALY.—Garibaldi has a son pursuing his studies in a Protestant College near Liverpool, England. When taking leave of him in 1856, the father said' "The Bible is the cannon which will liberate Italy." In a letter to a friend, at an early period, he wrote, "I recommend all Italians to read the bible, for it is the book that will make Italy free."

"The North Will not be Bullied."

Under this heading the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, of the 3d instant, expresses, in very emphatic terms, its views of the present crisis. Pennsylvania is one of the most conservative States in the Union, and among the last that can be accused of *fanaticism*—At the late election Pennsylvania, by the largest vote and the heaviest majority she has ever given for any Presidential candidate, declared in favor of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—By that vote Pennsylvania is prepared to *stand*. She has no apologies to offer, no regrets to express, for following her convictions of policy and duty. And while she will pay no heed to the threats of the South, she will lead a willing and attentive ear to any representations which the Southern State may see fit to make, in a proper spirit, touching their alleged grievances and wrongs.

The *Gazette* thus enlarges on this topic:

"The States which threaten to secede unless the Northern States repeal certain laws, occupy the position of striving to coerce us into what they call doing them justice. The voice of the North, plain and unmistakable, in answer to this, is, We will not be coerced. If our laws do any one in the South injustice, are unconstitutional or wrong, let that be shown and there will then be a manifest propriety in asking us to repeal them; but when the Southern States, setting themselves up as the sole judges of what is just, constitutional and right, allowing the people of the North no voice whatever in settling matters of such moment, and putting themselves in an attitude of defiance, say, Repeal those laws or we will dissolve the Union, we hurl back the insolent threat, and tell them to do their worst. The Northern States are not their vassals, compelled to do their bidding; nor can they be driven to execute the behests of an insolent minority. The Northern States may be coaxed; but they cannot be driven.

We will take it for granted that the justice, constitutionality, and right of these laws is an open question. The way for Southern men to convince the Northern States that they are unjust, unconstitutional and wrong is to approach them as equals, treat them in the spirit of courtesy, and present their arguments like men. If, with all their arguments, they cannot still convince, let them appeal to the magnanimity of the North, to its love of the Union and desire to promote fraternal harmony. Let them rest assured that the ear of the North is open, both to argument and appeal.

But before this is attempted, let all threats of disunion be withdrawn, and let the bullying system be abandoned. The North may listen to argument; she may yield to appeals; but she will not budge one inch to conciliate those who practice plantation tactics with her. The crack of the whip has no terrors for her.

The most of the laws of the Northern States, of which complaint is made, have been upon the statute books for years, uncomplained of until now. All of a sudden, after slumbering quietly under them for many years, the South wakes up to a sense of their enormity and, without an argument, without a single appeal to the spirit of fraternal feeling, demands their repeal upon pain of dissolution. Clearly, she has mistaken her remedy. Her violence defeats itself. A sudden light may have burst upon her vision and rendered the whole thing plain to her, but no such light has fallen upon us. We wait to be convinced. The law of this State, passed in 1847, is no more terrible now than it was last year, or the year before, or the year before that.

It had not been complained of, until Lincoln's election was rendered certain, and we wait to learn the secret of this sudden concern about it. The South must not think it strange that we cannot see with her own eyes, nor wake up with her to the sense of a danger never before apparent.—She must approach us as equals and not as serfs. She must put away the whip and the haughty air of the overseer. She must withdraw her threats and ask for justice in and as a part of the Union, and not with the menace of sundering it if she cannot have her own way. When she does that, she will be heard, and not before. Our motto is: Every reasonable concession asked for properly, but not an iota to those who threaten."

The Authors and Elements of Disunion.

The Providence, Rhode Island, Daily *Journal*, a paper of deserved influence and high character, thus clearly points out the authors and elements of the present Disunion movement:

"The elements of the disunion movement are two. The first is the long standing and openly expressed desire of a large party in South Carolina, and of a considerable one in other States, for a dissolution of the Union, not as a remedy for any evils, but as a measure of positive good in itself. The desire is nothing new. It sprung up with the defeat of Mr. Calhoun's aspirations for the Presidency.

"The other element of disunion consists in the apprehension created by the slanders upon Mr. Lincoln, that were invented to frighten people from his support. The apprehension is honestly, but ignorantly, entertained by many who have formed their opinion of Mr. Lincoln, not from what his friends say of him, not from what he has said and done himself, but from what his opponents have said of him, in order to make him odious.

The first class of disunionists will not, of course, be appeased by anything that can be said or done. With them disunion is the main object, and whatever favors it they encourage and exaggerate. The second class will doubtless be undeceived in time. The danger is that so many of them will commit themselves in advance and will be in no condition, a little while hence, to receive with candor the refutation of the stories by which they have been deceived, and upon which they have acted. It is the plain duty of the Democartic papers, which have circulated these stories, and which are largely responsible for the ill feeling that prevails, to correct their own misrepresentations. It may be too much for them to confess that they have deliberately deceived the people, but they might at least declare that they have been mistaken, and that, in the heat of a great political contest, they have been betrayed into hasty charges which are not supported by the facts.

Niagara Falls in the Recent Gale.

A writer in the *Commercial Advertiser*, in speaking of the recent gale and storm, remarks:

I have for many years promised myself a trip to Niagara Falls during one of these severe south-westers, and I took the cars at nine o'clock Saturday morning to see the great cataract in a storm. Cold and inclement as was the day, the sight more than repaid me for my exposure. The change in the color of the water, from the clear and beautiful tints of summer to the black and muddy turbulence of the storm, gave the Falls an appearance of terrible fury. The water on the Falls was full two feet higher than ordinary, and driven onward by the blast, came rushing to the precipice with perfect madness.

Your readers who have visited the Falls will have an idea of the immense body of water pouring downwards, when I state that at the ferry-way the water was fifteen feet higher than the ordinary level, being on the ninth stair of the ferry railway, and over the lower end of the roof which covers the track. At the Suspension bridge, where the river is much narrower, the same effect was produced, the water directly under the bridge being eight feet higher than usual. Here the gale swept along with its utmost fury, and made Æolian harps of the immense cables and suspension rods which support the bridge. Standing on the centre of the structure, the scene was one of indescribable grandeur. But the bridge moved not, nor swayed to the storm—all day trains passed to and fro as usual, showing conclusively that no storm is to mar its fair proportions.

To-day, tree and cliff and shrub are encased in the frozen spray, and the crust bore me safely, so thick had it frozen. Not in the topaz whiteness of ordinary winter is this present dress of Niagara, but in a dirty brown, as though thrown from the washing of the streets. When after a day or two of mild weather, this shall all drop off, and later in the winter the Frost King shall bedeck the surrounding rocks in snowy white, then will it well repay your readers to journey hither and behold a scene which for purity of beauty has on earth no parallel.

BOTCHERS EXTRAORDINARY.—On the supposition that the Czar, the Kaiser, and the Prussian Regent will attempt to put a stop to the substantial repairs now in course of making in the Italian boot, Mr. Edwin James has, we understand christened the conference at Warsaw "The Bootmakers' Early Closing Association."—*Punch.*

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

Depart.	Arrive.	Mails Close
MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.		
7:35 A. M.	11:35 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:50 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE.		
8:15 A. M.	12:15 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.		
4:45 P. M.	11:20 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
12:05 P. M.	7:00 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & HORICON.		
1:45 A. M.	9:50 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:55 P. M.	2:50 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.		
4:30 P. M.	11:50 A. M.	3:30 P. M.

Mail Arrangements, Nov. 27th.

	Closes.	Arrives.
Eastern, Chicago & Mil., Way	12:00 M.	12:00 M.
Chicago D. P. O., Racine & Mississippi R. R., Kenosha, Elk., Beloit, &c. Way	9:00 P.M.	4:10 P.M.
Milwaukee & Miss. R. R. Way	9:00 P.M.	11:30 A.M.
Waukesha, Palmyra, Whitewater, Stoughton, Brodhead, Janesville, Monroe, Madison	11:30 A.M.	7:00 P.M.
La Crosse & Mil. R. R. Way	8:00 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
La Crosse City, Sparta, East Randolph, Portage City, Kilbourn City, Beaver Dam, Fox Lake, Horicon, Iron Ridge, Mayville	9:00 P.M.	8:30 A.M. / 12:30 P.M.
Watertown R. R. and Mil. & Baraboo Valley R. R.	8:30 P.M.	11:50 A.M.
Stage, North, to Port Washington	9:00 P.M.	2:00 P.M.

How the People got the President's Message.

The President's Message arrived yesterday at 12 M., and was set up and presented to the public by 3 P. M. in the Milwaukee SENTINEL. The *Wisconsin* sent a man to Chicago to secure it in advance, and on its arrival hired extra compositors and by four o'clock presented about half of the message in its evening edition, to the exclusion of its usually interesting scandal items, &c., and the consequence was that nobody would buy it for the message, for that they had read in the SENTINEL an hour before. This is a pretty good evidence of the smartness of our evening paper.

There were eight columns of solid matter in the Message, and it was set up in two hours and forty minutes at the SENTINEL office. Hereafter we think there is no necessity to send a man to Chicago to get ahead of our cotemporaries.

A Milwaukee Book.

A TRIBUTE TO KANE AND OTHER POEMS, by GEO. W. CHAPMAN. New York: RUDD & CARLTON.

Two years ago we met in Chicago a gentleman, well known to the poetical world, who took from his pocket a newspaper slip and read us a little poem on some local topic, saying, as he concluded it, "I don't know who wrote that, but I'd give half of my poetical fame to possess his ear."

G. W. CHAPMAN of Milwaukee is the author of that waif, and the remark struck us at the time as embodying a great deal of praise, coming as it did from so high a source. Now that our friend with the metrical ear has given to the world his casket of poems, we tremble in our admiration. In the first place the great mistake was in being a Milwaukeean. Had Mr. CHAPMAN taken up his abode in the Literary Hub of the universe or trained his Pegasus in Broadway, the casket would have won the admiration of cotemporary critics and been placarded for posterity "this side up with care." Of course merit—genius itself may be enshrined within—but Milwaukee being conspicuous outside, we cannot expect those egotistical penny-a-liners who do the *critiques* for the literary Adonis's of State Street and Fifth Avenue to waste any of their few brains on a treasure so far fetched.

Our young friend who presides over the æsthetical table in the office of the New York *Express*, has a pet theory of his own, that poetry died with HOMER, and therefore he never reads a modern stanza for fear that some unmistakable spark might demolish his theory. The censor of the Religious daily, "the *World*," having committed himself body and boots to RODMAN DRAKE and WHITTIER, and who was elevated to his judgeship on account of his unusual qualifications, it being a boast of his that he "can review any book of poems without opening it," will be apt to treat our little book roughly, because it is their way, and there was nobody about to make the stanzas chime with silver dollars fastened to the poetic feet. These slashing critics are mere hucksters after all; they sell their verbiage by the half peck.

GEO. W. CHAPMAN's book deserves one thing—to be read. We can patiently hear any man's opinion after he has read it. For our part the reading was a great pleasure.—"The Tribute to KANE," did something more than tickle our ear; it moved our heart and its generous enthusiasm elevated our mind. What a fine thing is that that Madame DE STAEL says somewheres "Enthusiasm is the incense offered by Earth to Heaven; it unites the one to the other."

There is a grand melodic tread in the verses—which at times reminds one of the martial music at a soldier's burial—a regular rythmical progression—perfect in its advances and carrying us—insensibly as good poetry will where the author intends—

"Up to the continent's most Northern verge—
And pause before a heaving sea, which lies
Spread from the feet to meet the drooping skies;
And lost alone unto the surf's dull roar
That breaks unceasing, on the rock-bound shore,
Where it has warred, in restless rage sublime
Till now unwitnessed, since the birth of time."

There are no splendid metaphors in these verses, no images that challenge our admiration and are worthy to be memorized for literary coinage—but there are passages of earnest, simple poetry which the nobler nature of the man acknowledges at once. The "religion of truths" is there, the aspiration of Nature—as a man of superior talent has said—"prose was factitious and poetry natural," and the "Tribute" is the honest language of humanity set to music. And then there are passages which for grandeur in description reminds one of CAMPBELL. Take for instance the following:

"In vain the second dawn! From shore to shore
Their land-locked anchorage still fettered o'er,
Proclaims their bondage shall relax no more!
The languid spring smiles, wan and hopelessly
On shore, and ship, and as the frozen sea
But while they wait the sun's prolonged delay
Disease and death are ravening on their prey,
And Hope has fled. The long wish'd morning light
Reveals the half veiled horrors of the night.
Aghast they gaze upon each palled form,
Lean as the gaunt-wolf fasting in the storm.
The shrunken features, and disheveled hair,
The hollow eyes, that pay them back their stare,
Then, feeling that to linger is to die,
One passion sways them—the desire to fly!"

The delicacy with which the author has portrayed the struggles of the hardy mariners, the touching allusions to Lady FRANKLIN—the fine Arctic painting which passes by us in the flickering but vivid light of the Aurora—the predominance of a great heroic motive in the sailor, and the subsequent decadence of hope, ambition and life, under the spell of the ice king, all win from us that unconscious admiration which is the tribute paid to all poetry while we read. The composition of a poem has been said to be a "heroic trance." Modern critics, however, are inclined to pass all, not written in a delirium, and for this reason, Mr. CHAPMAN's poem will not meet with the approval of the fashionable critics of the *ennued gourmands*.

Poetry, to be fashionable, must keep pace with prose, and while the latter horrifies, the former must startle, or at least excite the attention by its novelty. Probably WALT. WHITMAN, who proffered his leaves of grass to the Assinine, world understands this thing about as well as any.

While we cannot laud Mr. CHAPMAN's efforts as local geniuses are generally lauded, we can honestly admire them as the noble and beautiful should be admired. "The tribute to KANE" is a poem which, for power of conception, delicate and truthful imagery, the ingenious expression of internal feelings, and for pure rythm will compare favorably with anything of equal length that has yet appeared in the country; and this, we believe, candid and unprejudiced readers will bear us out in, after a careful perusal of the works.

The second poem—"Karl," is in the ballad style. Its theme, or plot, is the most unpardonable thing about it, a fact that is redeemed by the handling.

Among the fugitive pieces we find several that are familiar, and whose beauties have been current with our Western people.—"The Dying School Boy," and the "Old Dray Horse," are worthy of Hood's best style, and the bit of pleasant musing in the song called "Autumn," will remind one of GEO. MORRIS—better known as the "Melodist"—take especially the last verse.

"And now the swan is winging
Her whooping train on high,
Whose clarion notes are ringing,
Along the azure sky;
Then with the coral army
Why may not I take wing,
And 'mid Savanas balmy,
Await again the Spring?"

Mr. CHAPMAN's *humor* is not of a high-order; his "Address to the Comet" is strained; he lacks the happy expression of wit, and is above the commonplaces of the rhyming wag; let us hope he will never descend to them.

MASONIC.—At a regular meeting of Wiscon Commandery No. 1 of Knights Templar, held at their rooms on Wednesday evening, the 5th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

H. L. PALMER, E. C.
L. M. TRACY, Gen.
C. T. DUTTON, Capt. Gen.
E. IRONS, Pre.
D. W. KEYES, S. W.
W. T. PALMER, J. W.
E. H. STONE, S. B.
J. A. HELFENSTEIN, Treasurer.
J. B. KELLOGG, Recorder.
ROBERT URQUHART, Sword Bearer.
E. WORTHINGTON, Warder.
SAMUEL HAACK, Sentinel.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.—TUNIS & Co., No. 25 Wisconsin street, have made special arrangements for a full verbatum report of this case, which is now in progress and attracting much attention throughout the country. It will be issued immediately on the completion of the trial, and will contain a comprehensive history of the case—the preliminary movements, the letters of the parties, opening speeches of Counsel, the deposition taken, and all the testimony in full, and will be furnished at the cheapest possible price.

MR. GOUGH'S LECTURE ON SATURDAY EVENING.—For the information of those purchasing tickets, we would state that the Young Men's Association has reduced the price of tickets for the balance of the lecture season to seventy-five cents. Those who would enjoy hearing the eloquent temperance advocate on Saturday evening, should be on the alert to secure a *ticket* betimes, as they will, in that way, stand a better chance, the Association naturally protecting such, as far as is in their power.

MONUMENTAL OYSTERS—PRICE REDUCED.—The famous "Monumental Oysters," which are received here daily by express in forty-eight hours from Baltimore, are now sold at *fifty cents* per can. The main depot is at LEDYARD's family grocery store, East Water street, and they are retailed at MYGATT's, on Main street, three doors north of Wisconsin. The agent for the "Monumentals" is T. ANGEL MCCRAKEN, whom every body knows.

SUICIDE AT RANDOLPH, COLUMBIA CO., WIS.—A daughter of Mr. HAWES, of Randolph, twenty-one years of age, committed suicide by hanging herself in an outhouse, near her father's dwelling, on the evening of the 4th inst. No reason can be assigned for the rash act, but it had evidently been premeditated. The family are in great affliction. It is the most shocking occurrence that has ever taken place in Randolph.

AT a meeting of Oregon Engine Co. No. 3, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Foreman—O. M. HOFFORD.
1st Ass't—WM. GOODMAN.
2d " —F. BERKLIE.
Hose Captain—C. LITEMAN.
Secretary—L. RINDSKOPH.
Marshal—V. MILLER.
Treasurer and Trustee—H. MOORE.

THE FENCING CLUB.—This Club is now in successful operation at the Hall opposite Heineman's Beer Saloon in the 7th Ward. All who wish to fence will please give their early attendance. This invigorating and health promoting accomplishment should be speedily acquired by all who desire, as Dr. DEVILLIERS will not remain in town after this winter.

LITERARY.—Judging from the style of the President's Message, BONNER will not be apt to make him another offer. We may say that the O. P. F. will not write for the *Ledger*, or any other paper. People, after reading his executive essay, will not be readily induced to touch another paper with his productions in.

GUERNSEY'S BALM is one of the best remedies for Headache we have ever known.

For sale by J. M. ALLCOTT, opposite the SENTINEL Office.

CALEB WALL will sell thirty-four barrels of apples, at his auction rooms, this morning.

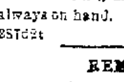
LOCAL NOTICES.

TAXES. **TAXES.** TAXES.

I AM PREPARED TO CONTRACT for the payment of Taxes for 1860, at a liberal discount, and ask Tax payers to call upon me.

CITY AND COUNTY ORDERS bought and sold.
SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Under Newhall House, Michigan street.
nov29d57dtf

MILWAUKEE ENGINE CO. NO. 1.

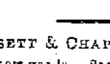


A REGULAR meeting of the Company will be held at the house this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock. By order of P. VAN VECHTEN, Jr., Foreman.

BOCK! BOCK!!

BOCK BEER, from Best's brewery, will be served on Saturday, Dec. 8th, at the "OLD MENOMONEE," No. 223 East Water St., and fine Free Lunch. Fresh oysters always on hand. P. ENDRES & CO.
dec7d857d2t

REMOVAL.



MINER & FARIES have removed their Dental Rooms to the new and elegant suite of apartments over Hassett & Chapman's new store, on East Water Street, where they will practice Dentistry in all its branches.
G. B. MINER.
R. J. FARIES.

HASSETT & CHAPMAN are now daily receiving new goods. See their advertisement.

☞ Families wishing to be furnished daily, at their residences, with MILK from the celebrated Waukesha Dairies of JAMES DAVIS, can do so by leaving orders at H. W. GEORGE & Co.'s Grocery Store, No. 31 Wisconsin street, Young's Block. dec4tf

ILLINOIS MONEY TAKEN AT PAR.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL TAKE ILLINOIS MONEY at 100 cents on the dollar (except those Banks which are discredited) in exchange for HARDWARE, IRON and other goods, and DEBTS DUE to us.
JOHN NAZRO & CO.
Milwaukee, Nov. 21, 1860. nov22dtf

WANTED IMMEDIATLEY.

A GOOD GIRL, to do housework in a small family. None need apply unless well recommended. Enquire at this office. dtf

SEND YOUR MAGAZINES, &C.,
TO THE
SENTINEL BOOK BINDERY,
AND HAVE THEM BOUND.
☞ The Cost will be Trifling. ☜

☞ To every barrel of Flour you can make thirty pounds more Bread or Biscuit (and much better) by using Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus, than by yeast fermentation or by any other Saleratus. It is perfectly healthy, will not turn your cookery yellow, will strengthen weak stomachs, and cure dyspeptic persons. It is much better to use with cream tartar than soda. Try one paper, and you will be convinced. Most of the Grocers sell it.

At wholesale by LITTELL & BAKER, DUTCHER, SEXTON & Co., and JOHN DAHLMAN & Co. my22j706

SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Real Estate Agent,
MONEY AND INSURANCE BROKER,
Under Newhall House Michigan St.

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY bought, sold and exchanged. Taxes paid. Abstracts of title furnished, Notes, Mortgages, Stocks and other Securities negotiated. Loans obtained.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE effected in the best companies at lowest rates.

CITY AND COUNTY ORDERS bought and sold.

LAND WARRANTS constantly on hand.

CAPITALISTS desiring to find profitable investments are invited to call. Letters of enquiry will have prompt attention.

my21j762d1y SAML. I. BRIDGE.

A NEW PRINCIPLE.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.—These instruments are the smallest, lightest, show least, most durable, no rust, and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every instance.

☞ Orders supplied and fitted at 208 East Water Street. J. M. ALLCOTT,
oct4k1683tf Agent for Milwaukee.

ALLIS & McGREGOR,
LAND, LOAN & INSURANCE AGENTS,
OFFICE UNDER STATE BANK.
EDW. P. ALLIS. JOHN P. MCGREGOR.

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph

Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.

CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
my1st1287d1f-1stpp A. WELLER, Agent.

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Asthma Remedy.

AFTER EVERY PRESCRIPTION IN the pharmacopoeia, every drug in the dispensary, every approved system of diet and regimen, has been tried upon the Asthmatic patient in vain, *he can cure himself* in a few weeks at furthest, with this great vegetable remedy. Mothers who have given it in whooping cough know also that it removes all danger in the worst cases.

Price 50c. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. nov19d1m

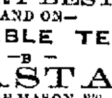
READER, have you seen Professor Wood's advertisement in our paper? Read it; it will interest you.

☞ Read advertisement of LINCOLN's Commercial College in another column.

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's Block.
jan21j233d1y

Carriage Painting



DONE
IN THE VERY BEST STYLE,
—AND ON—
REASONABLE TERMS,
—BY—
J. RASTALL.

Shop at the FOOT OF MASON ST., over Butler & Post's Livery Stable. je25j827d1y

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
LITTELL & BAKER,
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
HAVE REMOVED, THIS DAY,
To the new and capacious Store,
Nos. 67 and 69 East Water Street,
First Block below their old location.
Milwaukee, Oct. 15, 1860. oct17k11d-1w-kw2m

Great Saving in Gas!
FROM
30 to 35 Per cent Economy Warranted
TO CONSUMERS.

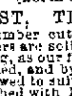
MR. PETER FONTAIN, OWNER OF the Patent in all United States of America for

GAS REGULATOR AND PURIFYER,

having sold that patent for the State of Wisconsin and transferred all his rights upon that State to Mr. LOUIS NICOUD, inhabitant of Milwaukee, all persons desirous of having that Regulator can do so by addressing NICOUD & CO., No. 363 Neukirch House, They will have all warrants they may desire. L. NICOUD & CO.
aug24k20dtf

YOUNG & FRENCH,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Nos. 69 and 71 East Water Street,
MILWAUKEE,..........WISCONSIN.
Every Variety of Yankee Notions
kept constantly on hand.
WM. P. YOUNG. [oct6k183d1y] ORVIS FRENCH

STRAYED.



FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON the 17th inst., a small BAY MARE PONY, with white star on the forehead. Any person returning said Pony to me, or giving information where she may be found will be liberally rewarded.
J. H. CORDES,
Corner Detroit and East Water street.
1stpp-nov23k341dtf

N. ENGLEMAN
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LUMBER.
Office Corner of West Water Street, directly north of the M. & M. R. R. track

JOIST, TIMBER AND DIMENSION Lumber cut to order. Country Dealers and Builders are solicited to give us a call before purchasing, as our facilities for cutting lumber are unequalled, and by ordering of us they can have lumber sawed to suit their orders. Railroad Companies furnished with Railroad ties and Bridge timber at low figures. N. ENGLEMAN.
feb2j21d1y-1stpp

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., who desire to participate in any of the benefits of the purchase of the Road, at the sale about to take place, are hereby requested to assign and transfer their stock to the Trustees under the agreement previous to the 31st of December, 1860, at the Office of the Trustees, 20 William Street, New York. P. O. Box 1403. [nov23k335d4w] N. A. COWDREY, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS will be opened at the office of J. R. Brigham, in the City of Milwaukee, on Tuesday, December 11th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of "*The Milwaukee Law Library Association*," and that such books will remain open until $10,000 of the capital stock is subscribed.

Milwaukee, December 1, 1860.
W. P. LYNDE,
JOHN W. CARY,
H. L. PALMER,
J. M. ARNOLD,
A. R. R. BUTLER,
T. L. OGDEN,
J. H. VAN DYKE,
A. C. MAY,
J. R. BRIGHAM,
Corporators.
dec3k382d1w

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

NEVER WAS THERE A BETTER time to sell goods at auction. All who have any articles of Furniture, Apples, Dry Goods, &c., please remember that I will do my best, and make immediate returns at 4 pr. ct. of sales. The stand I have at present is a good one. There will be regular sales at my Auction Room, every morning, afternoon and night, until Christmas. All who have articles to dispense of for Christmas presents, send in while you want sold. CALEB WALL.

To-Day's Advertisements.

$1,500.

ANY PERSON HAVING A PIECE OF good productive real estate in Milwaukee, which they would like to exchange for a tract of land 6 miles from the city, (being 30 acres of timber and 6 acres under cultivation, with log house, beautifully situated on the lake), and $1,500 in cash, will hear of a good opportunity by applying to OGDEN & CLARKE, Under the Newhall House.
dec7k850dtf

2691 [Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

John A. Page, Executor of the last will and testament of Hezekiah H. Reed, deceased, against John J. McGrath, Peter Lynch and Clarissa Lynch, his wife, Robert B. Lynch, Thomas Keogh and Ann Keogh, his wife, Charles G. Muller, Antonio La Marr, Caleb Southwayed, Thomas Campion, Catherine Lynch, John A. Bonesteel, Jerre Allis The City of Milwaukee, Frederick Dohman, Henry Muller and John W. Dunlap.

IN VIRTUE OF AND PURSUANT TO a judgment rendered in said Court, in the above entitled action, dated December 5, 1860, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on Saturday the 19th day of January, 1861, at the hour of 2 P. M. of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, to-wit: the following real estate lying and being in the county of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin, and known and described as the south one third of quarter block eleven (11), in the First Ward of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, fronting about sixty feet on Astor street and about one hundred and twenty feet more or less on Lyon street.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, November 7, 1860.
A. J. LANGWORTHY, Sheriff Mil. Co., Wis.
HOOKER & SPANGENBERG, Pl'ffs Att'ys.
dec7k3f5d6w1s'3wlawlaw18w2aw

2575] [Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Charles T. Melms, against Johann Bauer and Maria Bauer, his wife, Ephraim Mariner, and James B. Cross. } Judgment of Foreclosure and sale.

In virtue of and pursuant to a judgment rendered in said Court, in the above entitled action, dated November 26, 1860, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on Saturday the 19th day of January, 1861, at the hour of 2 P. M., of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, to-wit:

Lot No. one (1), in block No. thirteen, in Sherman's Addition to the City of Milwaukee, situate in Sixth Ward of said City, as at present numbered, and being a part of the north-east quarter of section twenty, township seven (7), north of range twenty-two East, in said County and State.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, December 7, 1860.
A. J. LANGWORTHY, Sheriff Mil. Co., Wis.
HOOKER & SPANGENBERG, Pl'ffs Att'ys.
dec7k339d1w-1st3.1aw-last 3w.2aw

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

Great and Extensive Sale of Books

STATIONERY, ENCYCLOPÆDIAS,

And Scientific, Mechanical and Agricultural Works,

TO TAKE PLACE AT THE STORE ROOM, NO. 163 EAST WATER STREET, next to Ledyard's Grocery Store,

THIS EVENING!

At 7 o'clock, and every evening, until the entire stock is sold. This is one of the largest collections of VALUABLE STANDARD WORKS in various departments of Literature, Science and Arts ever offered in this city, comprising Annuals and elegantly Illustrated Works, Fine Bibles Prayer Books, suitable for Holiday Presents. Also, Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Gold Pens, &c. The Books are new and warranted perfect, and will be sold without reserve. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine them during the day. dec5 CALEB WALL.

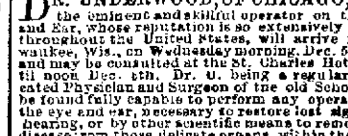
RELIGION & POLITICS.

THE REV. MR. CORNING'S THANKSGIVING Discourse is printed in pamphlet form. Price ten cents, and can be had of STRICKLAND & CO. dec4 185 East Water Street.

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK FOR AN EATING House on the Mil. & Miss. Railroad. Also, a girl for washing, ironing, and general housework. Apply at 101 East Water street. dec5k284d3t

EYE AND EAR.



DR. UNDERWOOD, OF CHICAGO, ILL., the eminent and skillful operator on the Eye and Ear, whose reputation is so extensively known throughout the United States, will arrive in Milwaukee, Wis., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 5th, 1860, and may be consulted at the St. Charles Hotel, until noon Dec. 8th. Dr. U. being a regularly educated Physician and Surgeon of the old School, will be found fully capable to perform any operation on the eye and ear, necessary to restore lost sight and hearing, or by other scientific means to remove any disease from those delicate organs, within the reach of science or human skill. No charge for examination or an opinion. nov18k3101aw2w

Christmas & New Years
PRESENTS!

THE NICEST AND CHEAPEST GOODS for Christmas and New Years Presents, to be had at

P. J. Gebhard's Confectionery,
NO. 351 EAST WATER ST.,
BETWEEN MARTIN AND BIDDLE STS.,

☞ All orders in the Confectionery line will be promptly attended to. nov28djan1

Chapman's New Book!

A TRIBUTE TO KANE AND OTHER POEMS. By Geo. W. Chapman, of Milwaukee. Just received by STRICKLAND & CO., 185 East Water Street.

Improved, New Scale, Overstrung Base
PIANO FORTES.

THE BEST PIANO LATELY INTRODUCED to the Musical World.

A. H. GALE & CO., of New York,

Invite attention to their improved Overstrung Base Piano, as above. In volume and depth of tone they take the lead of all others. Represented in Milwaukee by
dec3k380d1y A. B. VAN COTT.

CITY LAND OFFICE.

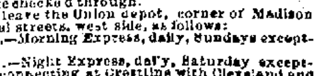
SIX THOUSAND ACRES OF DEEDED Farming Land in the State of Wisconsin—Lands selected and entered several years ago.

I am instructed by the owner to sell said lands at any price, and on such terms that any one, who has any spark of "Go Ahead," can secure for himself and family a home. Who should feel any more independent than the farmer. Of all occupations to create love and love for our country, agriculture is the best. It enables those who pursue it to live a fuller and freer independent life. It is less exposed to temptation. If the multitudes who are hard run to get bread would leave this and other pent up cities and occupy and improve the thousands of acres of fine land in our country, yet uncultivated, it would greatly enhance individual happiness and public good. Try it, ye starved ones.—If you are disappointed, then I am no prophet.—Call at my Land Office, and inquire about the lands I have for sale. CALEB WALL,
General Agent of Milwaukee.

SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT.

FOR SALE, FOR WANT OF USE, A rich DINNER SETT, of Sevres Porcelain, (best French China), complete, for 24 persons, gilt and painted. Also a Desert Sett of Gilt Bohemian Milk Glass. To be seen for a few days, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, at the house of CHARLES E. WENDT, Marshall street, between Mason and Oneida.
dec1k575d1w

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.



1861 - WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1861.

NOW COMPLETED, AND CARS RUN from Chicago to Pittsburg, without change, connecting with the

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.,

To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Merchants by taking this route will have the benefit of all the Eastern markets at no additional cost.

Baggage checked through.

Trains leave the Union depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, west side, as follows:

5:50 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, Sundays excepted.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, Saturday excepted, connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston, and all the interior towns of New England via New York Central and New York & Erie Railroads. Also, South to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also, with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct.

FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving in Chicago on any of the roads will find attentive check agents at the depots to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburg and Chicago cars.

Sleeping cars accompany each train.

Smoking cars on all trains.

Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn Sts., or at the Union Depot, West side, Chicago; also at the Union Ticket office, No. 13 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee.

Be particular and ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.

Freight of all kinds will be carried from Chicago to all points East at all times, at as low rates as any other Railroad route.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co. having effected an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central R. R. Co. for the transportation of Through Freight, property can be shipped by this line between Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston, with promptness and despatch.

D. W. BOSS, Gen'l West'n Pass. Ag't, Chi.
J. N. DUBARRY, Sup't W. D.
J. H. MOORE, Com. and Gen'l Agent.
mar12k23d1y

MRS. BRYAN'S SEMINARY,
BATAVIA, N. Y.,

ESTABLISHED 1852.—WINTER TERM December 19th, 1860. Number of Boarding Pupils limited to THIRTY. nov28k369d14

Amusements.

Young Men's Association Lectures

THE THIRD LECTURE IN THE course will be given by

JOHN B. GOUGH,
SATURDAY EVEN'G, DEC. 8,

Mr. G. will deliver an EXTRA LECTURE on
Monday Evening, Dec. 10th.
Both
AT ALBANY HALL.

☞ Doors open at 7; lecture at 8 o'clock.

☞ Season Tickets (WHICH CAN ONLY BE USED AT THE FIRST LECTURE) $1; Evening, 25 cents; at the Rooms, next door north of the Newhall House, up stairs, the bookstores, and at the door.
dec6k385dt

GRAND GIFT CONCERT
OF THE
American Cornet Band
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 18th,
AT
ALBANY HALL.
100 Gifts worth $1,044 50.

VALUE CERTIFIED TO BY MATSON & LOOMIS, H. N. HEMPSTED, and WHEELER & WILSON, of whom they were purchased.

2000 Tickets at $1 Each.

In addition to the Band the following talent will appear:

C. C. DICKENSON, celebrated Harpist and Pianist.
C. D. ABBOT, inimitable Violinist.
Prof. N. DEWITT AINSWORTH, American Flutist.
H. B. DICKINSON, of the Albany has kindly volunteered an Oph cleide Solo, with Harp accompaniment.

☞ SEE PROGRAMME.

☞ Tickets for sale at H. N. Hempsted's, Matson & Loomis, and all public places

⁎ Orders from the country should be addressed to H. N. Hempsted, No. 255 Main street, Milwaukee.
nov21k3 7d1mo



BADGER STATE BOWLING SALOON
NO. 107 MAIN STREET.

PINS AND BALLS FOR SALE, AND sent to any part of the country.
mar26l15d1y P. LAURENCE.

ALBANY RESTAURANT
AND BILLIARD ROOM
Albany Block, corner Main and Michigan Sts

ALBANY HALL TO LET.
Inquire o H. E. DICKINSON,
nov23h443d1y Agent.

Daguerrean Artists.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS!!
W. H. SHERMAN, ARTIST,

HAS REMOVED TO NO. 16 WISCONSIN St., (3d floor, up stairs,) Cogswell's Block. Having a new suite of Rooms built expressly for the business, with the BEST OPERATING LIGHT to be found in the West, he confidently hopes to be able to please those who may favor him with their orders. All are invited to call and judge of his advantages for themselves.

A complete assortment of Cases and Frames of every description on hand. mar25 d1y

BAYLEY & PATTERSON

DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of the public to their new Photograph, Ambrotype, Daguerreotype, Steelotype, Melanotype, and every-other-type Gallery, No. 217½ East Water St., a few doors north of Juneau Bank, at the Gallery formerly occupied by Mr. E. W. Fowler.

With our facilities for producing superior pictures and our desire to please, we hope to merit the patronage of all. Visits will always be acceptable, whether persons wish pictures or not. B. & P.

I thank the public for past favors and recommend my sucessors as gentlemen who will do all in their power to please.
mar27l14d1stpp E. W. FOWLER

MACK BROTHERS
TAKE
ILLINOIS BILLS
AT PAR!
AND ARE SELLING
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS!
MUCH CHEAPER
Than any other House in the City.

NORTH-WESTERN
ALMANAC!
CALL AND GET A COPY!
At the New Stand of
STRICKLAND & CO.,
185 EAST WATER STREET.

IT CONTAINS VERY USEFUL MATTER, such as
Complete list of Post Offices in Wisconsin.
City Officers.
Board of Aldermen.
Board of Councillors.
Standing Committees of each Board.
School Commissioners.
Assessors.
Justices of the Peace.
Constables.
Fire Department; Fire Wardens.
Railroad Commissioners.
Judiciary—U. S. Commissioners.
Civil Courts.
County Court.
Stations on Milwaukee & Chicago Railroad.
do Milwaukee & Horicon do
do Detroit & Milwaukee do
do La Crosse & Milwaukee do
do Milwaukee & Mississippi do
do Watertown & Baraboo Valley Railroad
Rates of Postage and Post Office Regulations.
List of Banks in Wisconsin.
Terms of the Circuit Courts of Wisconsin. dec3

Fuel, Lumber, &c.

CASH COAL YARD!
C. DUDLEY, AGENT,

IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL KEEP constantly on hand for sale by the TON OR CARGO, the following kinds of Coal, of the very best quality and

LOW PRICES!

Delivered in any part of the city on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold this Yard warranted full weight and best quality.

LEHIGH PREPARED COAL,
LEHIGH LUMP COAL,
SCRANTON PREPARED COAL,
SCRANTON LUMP COAL,
LACKAWANA PREPARED COAL,
LACKAWANA LUMP COAL,
PITTSTON PREPARED COAL,
PITTSTON LUMP COAL,
BLOSSBURGH COAL,
PITTSBURGH COAL,
ERIE AND CLEVELAND COAL.

Will deliver to dealers and large consumers, at any point on the lakes or in the country, at eastern prices, adding freight.

☞ All orders addressed to C. DUDLEY, Agent, Milwaukee, will receive prompt attention.

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FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1860.

President's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Throughout the year since our last meeting, the country has been eminently prosperous in its material interests. The general health has been excellent, our harvests have been abundant, and plenty smiles throughout the land. Our commerce and manufactures have been prosecuted with energy and industry, and have yielded fair and ample returns. In short no nation in the tide of time, has ever presented a spectacle of greater material prosperity, than we have done until a very recent period. Why is it, then, that discontent now extensively prevails, and the union of the States, which is the source of all these blessings, is threatened with destruction? The long continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery in the Southern States, has at length produced its natural effects. The different sections of the Union are now arrayed against each other, and the time has arrived, so much dreaded by the Father of His Country, when hostile geographical parties have been formed.

I have long foreseen, and often forewarned, my countrymen of the now impending danger. This does not proceed solely from the claim on the part of Congress, or the Territorial Legislatures, to exclude Slavery from the Territories, nor from the efforts of different States to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. All or any of these evils might have been endured by the South without danger to the Union, as others have been, in the hope that time and reflection might apply the remedy. The immediate peril arises, not so much from these causes, as from the fact that the violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century, has at length produced its malign influence on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom; hence a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar. This feeling of peace at home has given place to apprehensions of servile insurrection. Many a matron throughout the South retires at night in dread of what may befall herself and her children before the morning. Should this apprehension of domestic danger, whether real or imaginary, extend and intensify itself, until it shall pervade the masses of the Southern people, then disunion will be inevitable. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and has been implanted in the heart of man by his Creator for the wisest purposes, and no political union, however fraught with blessings and benefits in all other respects, can long continue, if the necessary consequences be to render the homes and firesides of nearly half the parties to it habitually and hopelessly insecure. Sooner or later the bonds of such a union must be severed.

It is my conviction that this fatal period has not yet arrived, and my prayer to God is that he would preserve the Constitution and the Union throughout all generations. But let us take warning in time and remove the cause of danger. It cannot be denied that for five-and-twenty years, the agitation against Slavery in the South has been incessant. In 1835, pictorial hand-bills and inflammatory appeals were circulated extensively throughout the South, of a character to excite the passions of the slaves—and in the language of Gen. Jackson, to stimulate them to insurrection, and produce all the horrors of a servile war. This agitation has ever since been continued by the public press, by the proceedings of State and County Conventions, and by abolition sermons and lectures. The time of Congress has been occupied in violent speeches on the never-ending subject, and appeals in pamphlet and other forms, endorsed by distinguished names, have been sent forth from this central point, and spread broadcast over the Union. How easy would it be for the American people to settle the slavery question forever, and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country. They alone can do it. All that is necessary to accomplish this object, and all which the slave States have ever contended for, is to be let alone, and permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way, as sovereign States. They, and they alone, are responsible before God and the world for the slavery existing among them. For this the people of the North are not more responsible, and have no more right to interfere, than with similar institutions in Russia or Brazil.

Upon their good sense and patriotic forbearance I confess I greatly rely. Without their aid it is beyond the power of any President, no matter what may be his own political proclivities, to restore peace and harmony among the States. Wisely limited and restrained as is power under our Constitution and laws, he alone can accomplish but little for good or evil, on such a momentous question; and this brings me to observe that the election of any one of our fellow citizens to the office of President, does not in itself afford just cause for dissolving the Union. This is more especially true if his election has been effected by a mere plurality, and not a majority of the people, and has resulted from transient and temporary causes which may probably never again occur. In order to justify a resort to revolutionary resistance the Federal Government must be guilty of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of powers not granted by the Constitution. The late Presidential election, however, has been held in strict conformity with its express provisions. How then can the result justify a revolution to destroy this very Constitution? Reason, justice and regard for the Constition all require that we shall wait for some overt and dangerous act on the part of President elect before resorting to such a remedy. It is said, however, that the antecedents of the President elect have been sufficient to justify the fears of the South that he will attempt to invade their Constitutional rights; but are such apprehensions of contingent danger in the future sufficient to justify the immediate destruction of the noblest system of Government ever devised by mortals? From the very nature of his office and its high responsibilities he must necessarily be conservative.

The stern duty of administering the vast and complicated councils of this government affords in itself a guarantee that he will not attempt any violation of a clear Constitutional right. After all, he is no more than the Chief Executive officer of the Government. His province is not to make, but execute its laws, and it is a remarkable fact in our history that, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the anti-slavery party, no single act has ever passed Congress, unless we may possibly except the Missouri Compromise, impairing in the slightest degree the rights of the South to their property in Slaves. And it may also be observed, judging from present indications, that no probability exists of the passage of such an act by a majority of both Houses either in the present, or the next Congress. Surely under these circumstances we ought to be restrained from present action by the precept of Him who spake as never man spoke, that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The day of evil may never come unless we shall rashly bring it upon ourselves. It is alleged as one cause for immediate secession that the Southern States are denied equal rights with the other States in the common territories. But by what authority are these denied? Not by Congress, which has never passed, and I believe never will pass, any act to exclude slavery from these territories; and certainly not by the Supreme Court, which has solemnly decided that slaves are property, and, like all other property, the owners have a right to take them into the common territories and hold them there under the protection of the Constitution. So far then as Congress is concerned, the objection is not to anything they have already done, but to what they may do hereafter. It will surely be admitted that this apprehension of future danger is no good reason for an immediate dissolution of the Union.

It is true that the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, on the 23d of February, 1860, passed in great haste an act over the veto of the Governor, declaring that slavery is, and shall be forever prohibited in the territory. Such an act, however, plainly violating the rights of property secured by the Constitution, will be declared void by the judiciary whenever it shall be presented in a legal form. Only three days after my inauguration, the Supreme Court of the United States solemnly adjudged that this power did not exist in a Territorial Legislature.—Yet such has been the factious temper of the times, that the correctness of this decision has been extensively impugned before the people, and the question has given rise to an angry political conflict throughout the country. Those who have appealed from this judgement of our highest Constitutional tribunal to popular assemblies, would, if they could, invest Territorial Legislatures with power to annul the sacred rights of property. This power Congress is expressly forbidden by the Federal Constitution to exercise. Every State Legislature in the Union is forbidden, by its own Constitution to exercise it. It cannot be exercised in any State, except by the people in their highest sovereign capacity, when framing or amending their State Constitution.

In like manner, it can be only exercised by the people of the Territory represented in a convention of delegates for the purpose of framing a constitution, preifatory to admission as a State into the Union. Then, and not until then, are they invested with power to decide the question whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. This is an act of sovereign authority, and not of subordinate territorial legislation,—Were it otherwise, then indeed would the equality of the States in the Territories be destroyed, and the rights of property in slaves would depend, not upon the guarantees of the Constitution, but on the shifting majorities of an irresponsible territorial legislature. Such a doctrine, from its intrinsic unsoundness, cannot long influence any portion of our people, much less can it afford a good reason for the dissolution of the Union. The most palpable violations of constitutional duty which have yet been committed consist in the acts of different State Legislatures to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. It ought to be remembered, however, that for these acts neither Congress nor any President can be justly held responsible; having been passed in violation of the Federal Constitution, they are therefore null and void.

All the Courts, both State and National, before whom the question has arisen have from the beginning declared the Fugitive Slave Law to be constitutional. The single exception is that of a State Court in Wisconsin, and this has not only been reversed by the proper appellate tribunal, but has met with such universal reprobation that there can be no danger from it as a precedent. The validity of this law has been established over and over again by the Supreme Court of the United States with perfect unanimity. It is founded upon an express provision of the Constitution, requiring that fugitive slaves who escaped from service in one State to another, shall be delivered up to their masters. Without this provision, it is a well known historical fact that the Constitution itself could never have been adopted by the Convention. In one form or another, under the acts of 1793 or 1850, both being substantially the same, the Fugitive Slave Law has been the law of the land from the days of Washington to the present moment. Here, then, a clear case is presented in which it will be the duty of the next President, as it has been my own, to act with vigor in executing this supreme law against the conflicting enactments of State Legislatures. Should he fail in the performance of his high duty, he will then have manifested a disregard of the Constitution and laws, to the great injury of the people of nearly one-half of the States of the Union. But are we to presume in advance that he will thus violate his duty? This would be at war with every principle of justice—of Christian charity. Let us wait for the overt act.

The Fugitive Slave Law has been carried into execution in every contested case since the commencement of the present administration, though often, it is to be regretted, with great loss and inconvenience, and with considerable expense to the Government. Let us trust that the State Legislatures will repeal their unconstitutional and obnoxious enactments; unless this shall be done without unnecessary delay, it is impossible for any human power to save the Union. The Southern States, standing on the basis of the Constitution, have a right to demand this act of justice from the States of the North. Should it be refused them, the Constitution, to which all the States are parties, will have been willfully violated by one portion of them, in a provision essential to the domestic security and happiness of the remainder. In that event, the injured States, after having first used all peaceful and constitutional means to obtain redress, would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the government of the Union.

I have purposely confined my remarks to revolutionary resistance, because it has been claimed within the last few years, that any State, whenever it shall be her sovereign will and pleasure, may secede from the Union in accordance with the Constitution, and without any violation of the constitutional rights of the other members of the confederacy; that as each became parties to the Union by the vote of its own people assembled in convention, so any one of them may retire from the Union in a similar manner, by the vote of such a convention. In order to justify secession as a constitutional remedy, it must be on the principle that the Federal Government is a mere voluntary association of States, to be dissolved at pleasure by any of the contracting parties. If this be so, the confederacy is a rope of sand, and to be separated and dissolved by the first adverse wave of public opinion in any of the States. In this manner our thirty-three States may resolve themselves into as many petty, jarring and hostile republics, each one retiring from the Union without responsibility, whenever any sudden excitement might impel them to such a course; by this process a Union might be entirely broken into fragments in a few weeks, which cost our forefathers many years of toil, privation and blood to establish.

Such a principle is *wholly inconsistent* with the Constitution. It was framed with with the greatest deliberation and care, it was submitted to conventions of the people of the several States for ratification. Its provisions were discussed at length in these bodies composed of the first men of the country. Its opponents contended that it conferred power upon the Federal Government dangerous to the rights of the States, whilst its advocates maintained that under a fair construction of the instrument, there was no foundation for such apprehensions. In that mighty struggle between the first intellects of this or any other country, it never occurred to any individual, either among its opponents or advocates, to assert or even to intimate that their efforts were all vain labor because the moment that any State felt herself aggrieved, she might secede from the Union. What a crushing argument would this have proved against those who dreaded that the rights of the States would be endangered by the Constitution? The truth is that it was not until many years after the origin of the Federal Government that such a proposition was first advanced. It was then met and refuted by the conclusive argument of General Jackson, who, in his message of the 16th of January, 1833, transmitting the nullifying ordinance of South Carolina to Congress, employs the following language:

"The right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves at will, without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations, hazzards the liberty and happiness of millions composing this Union and cannot be acknowledged. Such authority is believed to be utterly repugnant, both to the principles upon which the General Government is constituted, and to the objects which it was expressly formed to attain. It is not pretended that any clause in the Constitution gives countenance to such a theory; it is altogether founded upon inference, not from any language contained in the instrument itself, but from the sovereign character of the several States by which it was ratified; but is beyond the power of a State, like an individual, to yield a portion of its sovereign rights to secure the remainder."

In the language of Mr. Madison, who has been called the Father of the Constitution, it was formed by the States, that is by the people in each of the States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity, and formed consequently by the same authority which formed the State constitutions; nor is the government of the United States, created by the Constitution, less a government, in the strictest sense of the term, within the sphere of its powers, than the governments created by the Constitutions of the States are within their several spheres. It is like them organized into Legislative, Executive and Judiciary departments. It operates like them on persons and things, and like them, it has at command a physical force for executing the powers committed to it; was intended to be perpetual, and not to be annulled at the pleasure of any one of the contracting parties of the Confederation, a perpetual union between the States; and by the 13th article, it is expressly declared that the articles of this Confederation shall be inevitably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetuated.

The Preamble to the Constitution of the United States, having express reference to the articles of Confederation, which asserts it was established in order to form a more perfect Union, does not include the essential attribute of perpetuity, but that the Union was designed to be perpetual, appears conclusively from the nature and extent of the powers conferred by the Constitution upon the Federal Government. These powers embrace the very highest attributes of national sovereignty. They place both the sword and the purse under its control. Congress has power to make war and to make peace, to raise and support armies and navies, and to conclude treaties with foreign governments. It is invested with the power to coin money and to regulate the value thereof, and to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States. It is not necessary to enumerate the other high powers which have been conferred upon the Federal Government, in order to carry the enumerated powers into effect. Congress possesses the exclusive right to lay and collect duties or imports, and in common with the States to lay and collect all other taxes.

But the Constitution has not only conferred these high powers upon Congress, but it has adopted effectual means to restrain the States from interfering with their exercise for that purpose. It has in a strong prohibitory language expressly declared that no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* laws, or laws impairing the obligations of contracts. Moreover, without the consent of Congress, no State shall lay any imposts or duties, or any imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and if they exceed this amount, the excesses shall belong to the United States, and no State shall without the consent of Congress lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of further delay.

In order still further to secure the uninterrupted exercise of these high powers against State interposition, it is provided that the Constitution and the laws of the U. States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. The solemn sanction of religion has been superadded to the obligations of official duty, and all Senators and Representatives of the United States, all members of State Legislatures, and all Executive and Judicial officers, both of the United States and the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution.

In order to carry into effect these laws, the Constitution has established a perfect government in all its forms, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and the Government to the extent of its powers, acts upon the individual citizens of every State and executes its own decrees by the agency of its own officers. In this respect it differs entirely from the Government under the old Confederation, which was confined to making requisitions on the States in their sovereign character. This left it in the discretion of each whether to obey or refuse, and they often declined to comply with such requisitions. It thus became necessary, for the purpose of removing the barrier, and in order to form a more perfect union, to establish a Government which could act directly upon the people, and execute its own laws without the intermediate agency of the States. This has been accomplished by the Constitution of the United States.

In short, the Government created by the Constitution, and deriving its authority from the sovereign people of each of the several States, has precisely the same right to exercise its power over the people of all States in the enumerated cases, that each one of them possesses over subjects not delegated to the United States, but reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. To the extent of the delegated powers the Constitution of the United States is as much a part of the Constitution of each State, and is as binding upon the people, as though it had been textually inserted therein. This Government, therefore, is a great and powerful government, invested with all the attributes of sovereignty over the special subjects to which its authority extends. Its framers never intended to implant in its bosom the seeds of its own destruction, nor were they, at its creation, guilty of the absurdity of providing for its own dissolution.

It was not intended by its framers to be the baseless fabric of a vision, which, at the touch of the enchanter, would vanish into thin air, but a substantial and mighty fabric, capable of resisting the slow decay of time, and of defying the storms of ages.—Indeed, well may jealous patriots of that day have indulged fears that a government of such high powers might violate the reserved rights of the States, and wisely did they adopt the rule of a strict construction of those powers, to prevent the danger; but they did not fear, nor had they any reason to imagine, that the Constitution would be so interpreted as to enable any State, by her own act and without the consent of her sister States, to discharge her people from all or any of their federal obligations.

It may be asked, then, are the people of the States without redress against the tyranny and oppression of the Federal Government? By no means. The right of resistance on the part of the governed against the oppression of their governments cannot be denied; it exists independent of all constitutions, and has been exercised at all periods of the world's history. Under it old governments have been destroyed, and under it new ones have been replaced. It is embodied in strong and express language, in our own Declaration of Independence, but the distinction must ever be observed, that this is revolution against the established government, and not a voluntary secession from it by virtue of an inherent constitutional right.

In short, let us look the danger fairly in the face: Secession is nothing more nor less than revolution. It may, or it may not, be justifiable revolution, but still it is revolution What, in the meantime, is the responsibility and true position of the Executive, bound by solemn oath before God and the country to take care that the laws be faithfully executed? From this obligation he cannot be absolved by any human power. But what if the performance of this duty, in whole or in part, has been rendered impracticable by events over which he could have exercised no control? Such, at the present moment, is the case throughout the State of South Carolina. So far as the laws of the United States to secure the administration of justice by means of the Federal Judiciary are concerned, all the Federal officers within its limits, through whose agency alone those laws can be carried into execution, have already resigned. We have no longer a District Judge, or District Attorney, in South Carolina. In fact, the whole machinery of the Federal Government, necessary for the distribution of remedial justice among the people, has been demolished, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to replace it.

The only acts of Congress on the statute book bearing upon this subject, are those of the 28th February, 1795, and 3d March, 1807. These authorize that the President, after he shall have exercised that the Marshal with his posse comitatus is unable to execute civil or criminal process in any particular case to call forth the militia, and employ the army and navy to aid him in performing the service, having first, by proclamation commanded the insurgents to disperse to their respective abodes within a limited time. This duty cannot, by any possibility, be performed in a State where no judicial authority exists to issue process, and where there is no Marshal to execute, and where, even if there were such such an offices, the entire population would combine in one solid column to resist him.

The mere resistance of these provisions proves how inadequate they are, without further legislation, to overcome a united opposition in a single State, not to speak of other States who may place themselves in a similar attitude. Congress alone has the power to decide whether the present laws can or cannot be amended so as to carry out more effectually the objects of the Constitution.—The same insuperable obstacles do not lie in the way of executing the laws for the collection of the customs. The revenue still continues to be collected as heretofore at the Custom-House in Charleston, and should the Collector unfortunately resign, a successor may be appointed to perform this duty.—Then, in regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina, this has been purchased for a fair equivalent, by the consent of the Legislature of the State, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, &c., and over these the authority to exercise exclusive legislation has been expressly granted by the Court to Congress.

It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from this property by force; but if in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officer in command of the forts has received orders to act strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency, the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the heads of the assailants. Apart from the execution of the laws, so far as this may be practicable, the Executive has no authority to decide what shall be the relations between the Federal Government and South Carolina. He has been invested with no such discretion, and he possesses no power to change the relations heretofore existing between them, much less to acknowledge the independence of that State. This would be to invest a mere Executive officer with the power of recognizing the dissolution of the Confederacy among our thirty-three sovereign States. It has no resemblance to the recognition of a foreign *de facto* government involving no such responsibility; any attempt to do this would on his part be a naked act of usurpation. It is, therefore, my duty to submit to Congress the whole question in all its bearings.

The course of events is so rapidly hastened forward that the emergency may arrive when you may be called upon to decide the momentous question whether you possess the power, by force of arms, to compel a State to remain in the Union. I should feel myself recreant to my duty were I not to express my opinion on the important subject. The question fairly stated is: Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to force a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw, or has actually withdrawn from the Confederacy? If answered in the affirmative, it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred upon Congress to declare and to make war against a State.

After much serious reflection I have arrived at the conclusion that not such power has been delegated to Congress or to any other department of the Federal Government. It is manifest, upon an inspection of the Constitution, that this is not among the specific and enumerated powers granted to Congress, and it is equally apparent that its exercise is not necessary and proper for carrying into execution any one of these powers. So far from this power having been delegated to Congress, it was expressly refused by the Convention which framed the Constitution.

It appears from the proceedings of that body, on the 31st of May, 1787, that the clause authorizing an executive of the force of the whole against a delinquent State came up for consideration. Mr. Madison opposed it in a brief, but powerful speech, from which I shall extract but a single sentence. He observed: "The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound."

Upon his motion the clause was unanimously postponed, and was never, I believe, again presented.

Soon after, on the 8th of June, 1787, when incidentally averting to this subject, he said: "Any Government for the United States, formed on the supposed practicability of using force against the unconstitutional proceedings of the States, would prove as visionary and fallacious as the Government of Congress," evidently meaning the then existing Congress of the old Confederation. Without descending to particulars, it may be safely asserted that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit and intent of the Constitution. Suppose such a war should result in the conquest of a State, how are we to govern it afterwards? Shall we hold it as a province and govern it by a despotic power? In the nature of things we could not by physical force control the will of the people, and compel them to elect Senators and Representative to Congress, and perform all the other duties depending upon their own boligation, and required from the free citizens of a free State as a constitutional member of the Confederacy.

But if we possessed the power, would it be wise to exercise it under the existing circumstances? The object would be doubtless to preserve the Union, which would not only present the most effectual means of destroying it, but would banish all hope of its peaceable reconstruction. Besides, in the fraternal conflict, a vast amount of blood and treasure would be expended, rendering future reconciliation between the States impossible. In the meantime, who can foretell what would be the sufferings and privations of the people during its existence. The fact is that our Union rests upon public opinion, and can never be cemented, by the blood of its citizens shed in civil war. If it cannot live in the affections of the people, it must one day perish. Congress possesses many means of preserving by conciliation; but the sword was not placed in their hands to preserve it by force.

But may I be permitted solemnly to invoke my countrymen to pause, and deliberate before they determine to destroy this, the grandest temple which has ever been dedicated to human freedom since the world began. It has been consecrated by the blood of our Fathers, by the glories of the past, and by the hopes of the future; and the Union has already made us the most prosperous, and ere long will, if preserved, render us the most powerful nation on the face of the earth.

In every foreign region of the globe the title of American citizen is held in the highest respect, and when pronounced in foreign lands it causes the hearts of our countrymen to swell with honest pride. Surely, when we reach the brink of the yawning abyss, we shall recoil with horror from the last fatal plunge. By such a dread catastrophe the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world would be destroyed, and a long night of leaden despotism would enshroud the nation. Our example for more than eighty years would not only be lost, but it would be quoted as a conclusive proof that man is unfit for self government. It is not every wrong, nay, it is not every grievous wrong, which can justify a resort to such a fearful alternative. This ought to be the last desperate remedy of a despairing people, after every other constitutional means of conciliation had been exhausted.

We should reflect that under this free government there is an incessant ebb and flow of public opinion. The slavery question, like everything human, will have its day, I firmly believe that it has already reached and passed the culminating point; but if, in the midst of the existing excitement, the Union shall perish, the evil may then become irreparable. Congress can contribute much to arrest it, by proposing and recommending to the Legislatures of the several States the remedy for existing evils which the Constitution has itself provided for its own preservation. This has been tried at different critical periods of our history, and always with eminent success. It is to be found in the 5th article, providing for its own amendment. Under this article amendments have been proposed by two thirds of both Houses of Congress, and have been ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, and have consequently become parts of the Constitution.

To this process the country is indebted for the clause prohibiting Congress from passing any law respecting an establishment of religion, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of petition.—To this we are also indebted for the bill of rights which secured the people against any abuse of power by the Federal Government. Such were the apprehensions justly entertained by the friends of State rights at that period, as to have rendered it extremely doubtful whether the Constitution could have long survived without these amendments

Again the Constitution was amended by the same process after the election of President Jefferson, by the House of Representatives, in February, 1803. This amendment was rendered necessary to prevent a recurrence of the dangers which had seriously threatened the existence of the Government during the pendency of that election. The article for its own amendment was intended to procure the amicable adjustment of the conflicting Constitutional questions, like the present, which might arise between the governments of the States and of the United States. This appears from contemporaneous history.

In this connection, I shall merely call attention to a few instances in Mr. Madison's justly celebrated report, in 1779, to the Legislature of Virginia. In this, he ably and conclusively defended the resolutions of the preceding Legislature of Virginia against the strictures of several other State Legislatures.

These were mainly founded upon the protest of the Va. Legislature against the alien and sedition acts as palpable, and alarming infractions of the Constitution. In pointing out the peaceful and constitutional remedies—and he referred to none other—to which the States were authorized to resort on such occasions, he concludes by saying that the Legislatures of the States might have made a direct representation to Congress with a view to obtain a rescinding of the two offensive acts, or they might have represented to their respective Senators in Congress their wish that two-thirds thereof would propose any explanatory amendment to the Constitution; or two-thirds of themselves, if such had been their opinion, might by an application to Congress have obtained a convention for the very same object.

This is the very course which I earnestly recommended, in order to obtain an explanatory amendment of the Constitution on the subject of slavery. This might originate with Congress or the State Legislatures as may be deemed most advisable to attain the object. The explanatory amendment might be confined to the final settlement of the constructions of the Constitution on there special points: First, an express recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States where it now exists, or may hereafter exist.

Second, the duty of protecting this right in all the common territories throughout their territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe. Third, a like recognition of the right of the master to his slave, who has escaped from one State to another, to be restored and delivered up to him; and the validity of the Fugitive Slave Law, enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all State laws impairing or decreasing this right are violations of the Constitution, and consequently null and void.

It may be objected, that this construction of the Constitution has already been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, and what more ought to be required? The answer is that a very large proportion of the people of the United States still doubt the correctness of this decision, and never will cease from agitation and admit its binding force until clearly established by the people of the several States in their sovereign character.

Such an explanatory amendment would, it is believed, forever terminate the existing dissensions, and restore peace and harmony among the States. It ought not to be doubted that such an appeal to the arbitrament established by the Constitution itself, would be received with favor by all the States of the Confederacy. In any event it ought to be tried in a spirit of conciliation before any of these States shall separate themselves from the Union.

When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, neither the aspect of our foreign nor domestic affairs was at all satisfactory. We were involved in dangerous complications with several nations, and two of our territories were in a state of revolution against our Government; a restoration of the African slave trade had numerous and powerful advocates; unlawful military expeditions were countenanced by many of our citizens, and were suffered, in defiance of the efforts of our Government, to escape from our shores for the purpose of making war upon the unoffending people of the neighboring Republics, with whom we were at peace.

In addition to these and other difficulties, we experienced a revulsion in monetary affairs, soon after my advent into office, proving of unexampled severity, and ruinous consequences to all the great interests of country. When we take a retrospect of what was then our condition, and contrast this with its material prosperity at the time of the late Presidential election, we have abundant reason to return our grateful thanks to that merciful Providence which has never forsaken us as a nation, in all our trials.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS—GREAT BRITAIN.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. Since the commencement of my administration, the two dangerous questions arising from the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, and from the right of search claimed by the British Government have been amicably and honorably adjusted. The discordant constructions of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty between the two Governments, which, at different periods of the discussion, bore a threatening aspect, have resulted in a final settlement, entirely satisfactory to this Government.

In my last annual Message, I informed Congress that the British Government had not then completed arrangements with the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua in pursuance of the understanding between the two Governments. It nevertheless confidently expected that the good work will ere long be accomplished. This confidence has since been fulfilled. Her Britanic Majesty concluded a treaty with Honduras on the 8th of November, 1859, and with Nicaragua, on the 28th of August, 1860, relinquishing the Mosquito Protectorate. Besides, by the former the Bay Islands are recognized as a part of the Republic of Honduras.

It may be observed that the stipulations of these treaties conform in every important particular to the amendments adopted at London, on the 17th October, 1856, between the two governments. It will be recollected that this treaty was rejected by the British government because of its objection to the just and important amendment of the Senate to the article relating to Ruatan and the other Islands in the Bay of Honduras. It is a source of sincere satisfaction to all classes of our fellow citizens, and especially to those engaged in foreign commerce, that the claim on the part of Great Britain forcibly to visit and search American merchant vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, has been abandoned. This was, by far, the most dangerous question to the peace of the two countries, which has existed since the war of 1812.

Whilst it remained open, they might at any moment have been precipitated into a war. This was rendered manifest by the exasperated state of public feeling throughout our entire country, produced by the forcible search of American merchant vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Cuba, in the spring of 1858. The American people hailed with general acclaim the orders of the Secretary of the Navy to our naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation.

These orders might have produced an unfortunate collision between the naval forces of the two countries. This was most fortunately prevented by an appeal to the justice of Great Britain, and to the law of nations, as expounded by her own most eminent jurists The only question of any importance which still remains open is the disputed title between the two governments to the island of San Juan, in the vicinity of Washington Territory. As this question is still under negotiation, it is not deemed advisable at the present moment to make any other allusion to the subject.

The recent visit of the Prince of Wales in appropriate character, to the people of this country, has proved to be a most auspicious event. In its consequences it cannot fail to increase the kindred and kindly feelings of both countries in their political and social intercourse with each other.

CHINA.

The friendly and peaceful policy pursued by the Government of the United States towards the Empire of China, has produced the most satisfactory results. The treaty of Tien-tsin, of the 18th of June, 1858, has been faithfully observed by the Chinese authorities. The Convention of the 8th of November, 1858, supplementary to this treaty for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens in China, referred to in my last annual message, has already been carried into effect, so far as this was practicable.

Under this convention, the sum of 500,000 taels, equal to about $700,000, was stipulated to be paid in satisfaction of the claims of American citizens out of the one-fifth of the receipt of tonnage, import and export duties on American vessels, at the ports of Canton, Shanghai and Fuchau; and it was agreed that this amount shall be in full liquidation of all the claims of American citizens at the various ports to this date. Debentures for this amount, to-wit: 300,000 taels for Canton, 100,000 for Shanghai, and 100,000 for Fuchau, were delivered according to the terms of the convention, by the respective Chinese collectors of the customs of those ports, to the agent selected by our Minister to receive the same. Since that time the claims of our citizens have been adjusted by the Board of Commissioners appointed for that purpose, under the act of March 3d, 1859; and their awards, which proved satisfactory to the claimants, have been approved by our Minister; in the aggregate, they amount to the sum of $498,-694.78.

The claimants have already received a large proportion of the sums awarded to them, out of the fund provided, and it is confidently expected that the remainder will, ere long, be entirely paid. After the awards shall have been satisfied, there will remain a surplus of more than $200,000 at the disposal of Congress. As this will in equity belong to the Chinese Government, would not justice require its appropriation to some benevolent object, in which the Chinese may be specially interested?

Our Minister to China, in obedience to his instructions, has remained perfectly neutral in the war between Great Britain and France and the Chinese Empire, although in conjunction with the Russian Minister, he was ever ready and willing, had the opportunity offered, to employ his good offices in restoring peace between the parties. It is but an act of simple justice, both to our present Minister and his predecessor, to state, they have both proved fully equal to the delicate, trying and responsible positions in which they have on different occasions been placed.

JAPAN.

The ratifications of the treaty with Japan, concluded at Yeddo on the 29th of July, 1858, were exchanged at Washington on the 22nd of May last, and the treaty itself was proclaimed on the succeding day. There is good reason to expect that under its protection and influence, our trade and intercourse with that distant and interesting people, with rapidly increase. The ratifications of the treaty were exchanged with unusual solemnity. For this purpose the Tycoon had accredited three of his most distinguished Ministers Plenipotentiary, who were received and treated with marked distintion and kindness, both by the Government and people of the U. S. There is every reason to believe that they have returned to their native land, entirely satisfied with their visit, and inspired by the most friendly feelings for our country. Let us ardently hope, in the language of the treaty itself, that there shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his successors.

BRAZIL.

With the wise, conservative and liberal government of the Empire of Brazil, our relations continue to be of the most amicable character.

NEW GRENADA.

The exchange of the ratifications of the Convention with the Republic of New Grenada, signed at Washington on the 10th of September 1857, has been long delayed from accidental cause, for which neither party is censurable. These ratifications were duly exchanged in this city on the 5th of November last. Thus has a controversy been amicably terminated, which had become so serious at the period of my inauguration as to require me, on the 17th of April, 1857, to direct our Minister to demand his passports and return to the United States. Under this condition, the Government of New Grenada has specially acknowledged itself to be responsible to our citizens for damages which were caused by the riot at Panama on the 15th April, 1856. These claims, together with other claims of our citizens which has been long urged in vain, are referred for adjustment to a board of Commissioners. I submit a copy of the Convention to Congress, and recommend the legislation necessary to carry it into effect.

COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA.

Persevering efforts have been made for the adjustment of the claims of American citizens against the Government of Costa Rica, and I am happy to inform you that these have finally prevailed; a Convention was signed at the city of San Jose, on the 2d of July last, between the Minister resident of the United States in Costa Rica, and the Plenipotentiaries of that Republic, referring these claims to a Board of Commissioners, and providing for payment of their awards. This Convention will be submitted to the Senate for their constitutional action. The claims of our citizens upon the Republic of Nicaragua, have not yet been provided for by treaty, although diligent efforts for this purpose have been made by our Minister resident in that Republic. These are still continued with a fair prospect of success.

MEXICO.

Our relations with Mexico remain in a most unsatisfactory condition. In my two last annual messages I discussed extensively the subject of these relations, and do not now propose to repeat at length the facts and arguments then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico, and our merchants trading thereto, had suffered a series of wrongs and outrages such as we have never patiently borne from any nation. For these, our successive ministers, invoking the faith of treaties, had, in the name of their country, persistently demanded redress and indemnification, but without the slightest effect. Indeed, so confident had the Mexican authorities become, because of our patient endurance, that they universally believed they might commit their outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity. Thus wrote our minister in 1856, and expressed the opinion that nothing but a manifestation of the powers of the Government and of its purpose to punish these wrongs, would avail.

Afterwards, in 1857, came the adoption of a new Constitution for Mexico, the election of a President and a Congress under its provisions, and the inauguration of a President. Within one short month, however, this President was expelled from the capital by a rebellion in the army, and the supreme power of the Republic was assigned to Gen. Zuloaga. This usurper was in his turn soon compelled to retire from the place by Gen. Miramon. Under the Constitution which had thus been adopted, Gen Juarez, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, became the lawful President of the Republic, and it was for the maintenance of the Constitution, and his authority derived from it, that the civil war commenced and still continues to be prosecuted. Throughout the year 1858 the Constitutional party grew stronger and stronger. In the previous history of Mexico a successful military revolution at the capital had almost universally been the signal for submission throughout the Republic.

Not so on the present; a majority of the citizens persistently sustained the constitutional government, when this was recommended in April, 1859, by the Government of the United States, its authority extended over a large majority of the Mexican States and people, including Vera Cruz, and all the other important seaports of the Republic. From that period our commerce with Mexico began to revive, and the constitutional government has afforded it all the protection in their power. Meanwhile the government of Miramon still held sway at the Capital, and over the surround ng country, and continued its outrages upon the few American citizens who still had the courage to remain within its power. To cap the climax, after the battle of Tacubaya, in April, 1859, Gen. Marques ordered three citizens of the United States, two of them physicians, to be seized in the hospital at that place, taken and shot without trial.

This was done, notwithstanding our unfortunate countrymen were at the moment engaged in the holy cause of offering relief to the soldiers of both parties who had been wounded in the battle, without making any distinction between them. The time had arrived, in my opinion, when this Government was bound to exert its power to avenge and redress the wrongs of our citizens, and to afford them protection in Mexico. The interposing obstacle was, that the country under the sway of Miramon, could not be reached without passing over territory under the jurisdiction of the Constitutional Government. Under these circumstances, I demed it my duty to recommend to Congress in my last annual message, the employment of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the interior where the government of Miramon was to be found, with, or if need be, without the consent of the Juarez government, though it was not doubted his consent could be obtained Never have I had a clearer conviction on any subject than I have of the justice as well as wisdom, in such a policy. No other alternative was left, except the entire abandonment of our fellow citizens who had gone to Mexico under the faith of treaties, to the systematic injustice, cruelty and oppression of Miramon's Government. Besides, it is certain that a simple authority to employ this force would of itself have accomplished all our objects without striking a single blow.

The Constitutional Government would then have been established at the city of Mexico, and would have been ready and willing, to the extent of its ability, to do us justice. In addition, and I deem this a most important consideration, other governments would thus have been deprived of all pretext to interfere in the territorial and domestic concerns of Mexico. We should thus have been relieved from the obligation of resisting even by force, should this become necessary, any attempt by these Governments to deprive our neighboring Republic of portions of her territory, a duty from which we could not shrink without abandoning the traditional and established policy of the American people.

I am happy to observe that, firmly relying upon the justice and good faith of these governments, there is no present danger that such a contingency will happen. Having discovered that my recommendations would not be sustained by Congress, the next alternative was to accomplish in some degree, if possible, the same objects, by treaty stipulations with the constitutional government. Such treaties were accordingly concluded by our late able and excellent Minister to Mexico, and on the fourth of January last were submitted to the Senate for ratification. As these have not received the final action of that body, it would be improper for me to present a detailed statement of their provisions. Still I may be permitted to express the opinion, in advance, that they are calculated to promote the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the country, and to secure our just influence with an adjoining Republic, as to whose fortune and fate we can never feel indifferent; whilst at the same time they provide for the payment of a considerable amount towards the satisfaction of the claims of our injured fellow-citizens.

KANSAS AND UTAH.

At the period of my inauguration I was confronted in Kansas by a revolutionary Government, existing under what was called the Topeka Constitution. Its avowed object was to subdue the Territorial Government by force, and to inaugurate what was called the Topeka Government in its stead. To accomplish this object, an extensive military organization was formed and its command entrusted to the most violent revolutionary leaders. Under these circumstances it became my imperative duty to exert the whole Constitutional power of the Executive, to prevent the flames of civil war from raging in Kansas, which from the existing state of the public mind both in North and South might have extended into the neighboring States.

FRANCE.

With France, our ancient and powerful ally, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. A decision has recently been made by a French Judicial Tribunal, with the approbation of the Imperial Government, which cannot fail to foster the sentiments of mutual regard that have so long existed between the two countries. Under the French law, no person can serve in the armies of France unless he be a French citizen.

The law of France recognizing the natural right of expatriation, it follows as a necessary consequence, that a Frenchman, by the fact of having become a citizen of the United States, has changed his allegiance and has lost his native character. He cannot, therefore, be compelled to serve in the French armies, in case he should return to his native country.

These principles were announced in 1852 by the French Minister of War, and in two late cases have been confirmed by the French Judiciary. In these, two natives of France have been discharged from the French army, because they had become American citizens. To employ the language of our present Minister to France, who has rendered good service on this occasion, "I do not think our French naturalized fellow-citizens will hereafter experience much annoyance on this subject. I venture to predict that the time is not far distant when the other continental powers will adopt the same wise and just policy which has done so much honor to the enlighted government of the Emperor." In any event, our government is bound to protect the rights of her naturalized citizens everywhere, to the same extent, though they had drawn their first breath in this country. We can recognize no distinction between our native and naturalized citizens.

RUSSIA.

Between the great Empire of Russia and the United States, the mutual friendship and regard which has so long existed, still continues to prevail, and, if possible, to increase. Indeed, our relations with that Empire are all that we could desire.

SPAIN.

Our relations with Spain are now of a complicated, though less dangerous character, than they have been for many years.—Our citizens have long held, and continue to hold, numerous claims against the Spanish government. These have been ably urged for a series of years by our successive diplomatic representatives at Madrid, but without obtaining redress. The Spanish Government finally agreed to institute a joint commission for the adjustment of these claims, and on the fifth day of March, 1860, concluded a convention for that purpose with our present Minister at Madrid.

Under this Convention, what has been denominated the Cuban Claims, amounting to $128,635.54, in which more than one hundred of our fellow-citizens are interested, were recognized, and the Spanish Government agreed to pay one hundred thousand dollars of this amount within three months following the exchange of ratifications. The payment of the remaining $28,635.54 was to wait the decision of the commissioners for or against the Amistad claim, but in any event, the balance was to be paid to the claimants, either Spain or the United States. These terms, I have every reason to know, are highly satisfactory to the holders of the Cuban Claims. Indeed, they have made a formal offer, authorizing the State Department to settle their claims, and to deduct the amount of the Amistad claims from the sums which they are entitled to receive from Spain.

This offer, of course, cannot be accepted. All other claims of citizens of the United States, against Spain, or of subjects of the Queen of Spain against the United States, including the Amisted claim, were by this Convention referred to a Board of Commissioners in the usual form. Neither the validity of the Amisted claim, nor any other claim against either party, with the single exception of Cuban claims, was recognized by the Convention. Indeed, the Spanish Government did not insist that the validity of the Amisted claim should be thus recognized, notwithstanding its payment had been recommended to Congres by two of my predecessors, as well as by myself, and an appropriation for that purpose had passed the Senate of the United States. They were content that it should be submitted to the Board for examination and decision like the other claims.

Both Governments were bound respectively to pay the amounts awarded to the several claimants, at such times and places as may be fixed by and according to the tenor of said awards, and transmitted by this Convention to the Senate for their constitutional action. On the 3d of May, 1860, and on the 27th of the succeeding June, they determined that they would not advise and consent to its ratification. These proceedings place our relations with Spain in an awkward and embarrassing position. It is more than probable that a final adjustment of these claims will devolve upon my successor. I reiterate the recommendation contained in my annual message of December, 1858, and repeated in that of December, 1859, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba from Spain by fair purchase.

I firmly believe that such an acquisition would contribute essentially to the well-being and prosperity of both countries, in all future time, as well as prove the certain means of immediately abolishing the African slave trade, throughout the world. I would not repeat this recommendation upon the present occasion, if I believed that the transfer of Cuba to the United States, upon conditions highly favorable to Spain, could justly tarnish the national honor of the proud and ancient Spanish monarchy.—Surely no person ever attributed to the first Napoleon a disregard of the national honor of France, for transferring Louisiana to the United States for a fair equivalent, both in money and commercial advantages.

AUSTRIA, &C.

With the Empire of Austria and the remaining continental powers of Europe, including that of the Sultan, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character.

The hostile parties in Kansas had been inflamed against each other by emissaries both from the North and South, to a degree of malignity without parallel in our history.—To prevent eventual collision and to resist the civil magistrates in enforcing the laws, a strong detachment of the army was stationed in the Territory, ready to aid the Marshals and his deputies when officially called upon as a posse comitatus in the execution of civil and criminal processes. Still the troubles in Kansas could not have been permanently settled without an election by the people, the ballot boxes being the surest arbitrator of disputes among freemen.

Under this conviction every proper effort was employed to induce the hostile parties to vote at the election of delegates to frame the State Constitution, and afterwards at the election to decide whether Kansas should be a slave or free state.—The insurgent party refused to vote at either, lest this might be considered a recognition on their part of the Territorial government established by Congress. A better spirit, however, seemed soon after to prevail, and the two parties met face to face in the third election, held the first Monday of January, 1858, for members of the Legislature and State officers, under the Lecompton Constitution. The result was the triumph of the anti Slavery party at the polls.

The decision of the ballot-box proved clearly that that this party were in the majority, and removed the danger of civil war. From that time we have heard nothing of the Topeka Government, and all serious danger of revolutionary troubles in Kansas was then at an end. The Lecompton Constitution, which had been thus recognized in this State election, by the votes of both political parties in Kansas, was transmitted with the request that I should present it to Congress. This I could not have refused to do, without violating my clearest and strongest convictions of duty.

The constitution and all the proceedings which preceded and followed its formation, were fair and regular on their face, and what I then believed and experience has proven true, that the interests of the people of Kansas would have been best consulted by its admission, as a State, into the Union, especially as the majority within a brief period, could have amended the constitution according to their will and pleasure. If fraud existed in any or all of these proceedings, it was not for the President, but for Congress to investigate and determine the question of fraud, and what ought to be the consequences. If at the two first elections the majority refused to vote, it cannot be pretended that this refusal to exercise the electoral franchise could invalidate an election fairly held under lawful authority, even if they had not voted at the third election. It is true that the whole Constitution had not been submitted to the people, as I always desired, but the precedents are numerous of the admission of States into the Union without such submission. It would ill comport with my present purpose to review the proceedings of Congress upon the Lecompton Constitution.

It is sufficient to observe that their final action has removed the last vestige of serious revolutionary troubles. The desperate band recently assembled under a notorious outlaw in the southern portion of the Territory to resist the execution of the laws and to plunder peaceable citizens, will, I doubt not, be speedily brought to justice. Had I treated the Lecompton Constitution as a nullity and refused to transmit it to Congress, it is not difficult to imagine, whilst realizing the position of the country at that moment, what would have been the disastrous consequences both in and out of the Territory, from such dereliction of duty on the part of the Executive.

Peace has also been restored within the Territory of Utah, which, at the commencement of my administration, was in a state of open rebellion.—This was the more dangerous, as the people, animated by a fanatical spirit, and entrenched within their mountain fastnesses, might have made a long and formidable resistance. Cost what it might, it was necessary to bring them into subjection to the Constitution and the laws. Sound policy, therefore, as well as humanity, required that this object should, if possible, be accomplished without the effusion of blood.

This could only be effected, by sending a military force into the Territory, sufficiently strong to convince the people that resistance would be hopeless and at the same time to offer them a pardon for past offences, on condition of immediate submission to the Government. This policy was pursued with eminent success; and the only cause for regret is the heavy expenditure required to march a large detachment of the army to that remote region, and to furnish its subsistence. Utah is now comparatively peaceful and quiet, and the military force has been withdrawn, except that portion of it necessary to keep the Indians in check, and to protect the emigrant trains on their way to our Pacific possessions.

FINANCES.

In my first annual message I promised to employ my best exertions in co-operation with Congress, to reduce the expenditures of the government within the limits of a wise and judicious economy. An overflowing treasury had produced habits of prodigality and extravagance, which could only be gradually corrected. The work required both time and patience. I applied myself diligently to this task from the beginning, and was aided by the able and energetic efforts of the heads of the different Executive departments. The results of our labors in this good cause did not appear in the sum total of our expenditures for the first two years, mainly in cosequence of the extraordinary expenditures necessarily incurred in the Utah expedition, and the very large amount of the contingent expenses of Congress. During this period, these greatly exceeded the pay and mileage of the members. For the year ending 30th June, 1858, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to $1,490,214, the contingent expenses rose to $2,093,309.79; and for the year ending June, 1859, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to $859,093 66, the contingent expenses amounted to $1,431,565.78. I am happy, however, to be able to inform you that during the last fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, 1860, the total expenditures of the government in all its branches, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, exclusive of Public Debt, were reduced to the sum of $55,402,465.46.

This conclusively appears from the books of the Treasury, in the year ending on the 30th June, 1858, the total expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, amounted to $71,901,129 77; and that for the year ending 30th June, 1859, to $66,346,226 13; whilst the books of the Treasury show an actual expenditure of $59,848,474 72 for the year ending 30th June, 1860, including $1,040,667 71 for contingent expenses of Congress. There must be deducted from this amount the sum of $4,296,009 26, with the interest upon it of $150,000, appropriated by the act of 15th February, 1860, for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the revenues and defraying the expenses of the Post Office Department for the year ending 30th June, 1859. This sum, therefore, justly chargable to the year 1859, must be deducted from the sum of $59,848,474 72, in order to ascertain the expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1860, which leaves a balance for the expenditure of that year of $55,402,465 46.

The interest on the public debt, including Treasury notes for the same fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1860, amounted to $3,177 314 62, which, added to the above sum of $55,402,465 46, makes the aggregate of $58,579,780 08. It ought in justice to be observed, that several of the estimates from all the Departments for the year ending 30th June, 1860, were reduced by Congress below what was, and still is, deemed compatible with the public interest. Allowing a liberal margin of $2,500,000 for this reduction, and for other causes, it may be safely asserted that the sum of $61,000,000, or at the most $62,000,000, is amply sufficient to administer the Government, and pay the interest on the public debt, unless contingent events should hereafter render extraordinary expenditures necessary. This result has been attained in a degree by the care exercised by the appropriate Departments in entering into public contracts. I have myself never interfered with the award of any such contracts, except in a single case—that of the Colonization Society. I deemed it advisable to leave the responsibility in each case to the proper head of the Department, with the general instruction that these contracts should always be given to the lowest and best bidder. It is my opinion that public contracts are not a legitimate source of patronage to be conferred upon personal or political favorites, but that in all such cases a public officer is bound to act for the government as a prudent individual would act for himself.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

It is with great satisfaction I communicate the fact that, since the date of my last annual message, not a single slave has been imported into the United States in violation of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade. This statement is founded upon a thorough examination and investigation of the subject. Indeed the spirit which prevailed some time since among a portion of our fellow citizens in favor of this trade, seems to have entirely subsided. I also congratulate you upon the public sentiment which now exists against the crime of setting on foot military expeditions within the limits of the United Sates, to proceed from thence and make war upon the people of an unoffending State with whom we are at peace. In this respect a happy change has been effected since the commencement of my administration. It surely ought to be the prayer of every Christian and patriot, that such expeditions may never receive countenance in our country or depart from our shores.

It would be a useless repetition to do more than refer with earnest commendation to my former recommendations in favor of the Pacific Railroad, or the grant of power to the President to employ the naval force, or force in the vicinity for the protection of the lives and property of our fellow citizens, passing in transit over the different Central American routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations; and also to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and unlawful seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico, and the South American Republics, when these may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. It is my settled conviction, that without such a power, we cannot afford that protection to those engaged in the commerce of the country which they have a right to demand.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

I again recommend to Congress the passage of a law, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, appointing a certain day previous to the 4th of March in each year of an odd number, for the election of Representatives throughout all the States. A similar power has already been exercised with general approbation, in the appointment of the same day throughout the Union for holding the election for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. My attention was earnestly directed to this subject from the fact that the 35th Congress terminated on the 3d of March, 1859, without making the necessary appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department, and I was then forced to consider the best remedy for this omission, and an immediate call of the present Congress was the usual resort. Upon inquiry, however, I ascertained that fifteen out of the thirty-three States composing the confederacy were without representatives, and consequently fifteen States would be disfranchised by such a call. These fifteen States will be in the same condition on the 4th of March next. Ten of them cannot elect representatives according to State laws, until different periods, extending from the beginning of August next until the ninth of November; and in my last message I gave warning that in a time of sudden and alarming danger, the salvation of our institutions might depend upon the power of the President immediately to assemble a full Congress to meet the emergency.

TARIFF.

It is now quite evident that the financial necessities of the government will require a modification of the Tariff during the present session, for the purpose of increasing

THE REVENUE.

In this respect I desire to reiterate the recommendation contained in my last two annual messages, in favor of imposing specific, instead of ad valorem duties on all imported articles to which these can properly be applied. From long observation and experience, I am convinced that specific duties are necessary, both to protect the revenue, and to secure to our manufacturing interests that amount of incidental encouragement which unavoidably results from a revenue tariff. As an abstract proposition, it may be admitted that ad valorem duties would, in theory, be the most just and equal, but if the experience of this and all other commercial nations has demonstrated that such duties cannot be levied and collected without great frauds upon the revenue, then it is the part of wisdom to resort to specific duties. Indeed, from the very nature of an ad valorem duty this must be the result. Under it the inevitable consequence is that foreign goods will be entered at less than their full value. The Treasury will therefore lose the duty on the difference between their real and fictitious value, and to this extent we are defrauded. The temptations which ad valorem duties present to a dishonest importer, are irresistible. His object is to pass his goods through the custom house at the very lowest valuation necessary to save them from confiscation. In this he too often succeeds, in spite of the vigilance of the revenue officers. Hence the resort to false invoices, one for the purchaser, another for custom house; and to other expedients to defraud the government. The honest importer produces his invoice to the collector, stating the actual price at which he purchased the articles abroad. Not so the dishonest importer, and the agent of the foreign manufacturer. And here it may be observed that a very large proportion of the foreign manufactures imported from abroad, are consigned for sale to commission merchants, who are mere agents employed by the manufacturers In such cases, where no actual sale has been made to fix their value, the foreign manufacturer, if he be dishonest prepares an invoice of the goods, not at their actual value, but at the very lowest rate necessary to escape detection. In this manner the dishonest importer and the foreign manufacturer enjoy a decided advantage over the honest merchant. They are thus enabled to undersell the fair trader and drive him from the market. In fact, the operation of this system has already driven from the pursuit of honorable commerce many of that class of regular and conscientious merchants, whose character throughout the world is the pride of our country.

The remedy for these evils is to be found in specific duties, so far as this may be practicable. They dispense with any inquiry at the Custom House into the actual cost or value of the article, and it pays the precise amount of duty previously fixed by law. They present no temptations to the appraisers of foreign goods, who receive but small salaries, and might by undervaluation in a few cases, render themselves independent. Besides, specific duties best conform to the requisition in the Constitution, that no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. Under our ad valorem system such preferences are, to some extent, inevitable, and complaints have often been made, that the spirit of this provision has been violated by a lower appraisement of the same articles at one port than at another. An impression strangely enough prevails to some extent, that specific duties are necessarily protective duties Nothing can be more fallacious. Great Britain glories in free trade, and yet her whole revenue from imports is at the present moment collected under a system of specific duties. It is a striking fact, in this connection, that in the commercial treaty of 23d January, 1860, between France and England, one of the articles provides that the ad valorem duties which it imposes shall be converted into specific duties within six months from its date, and these are to be ascertained by making an average of the prices for six months previous to that time. The reverse of the proposition would be nearer to the truth, because a much larger amount of revenue would be collected by merely converting the ad valorem duties of a tariff into general equivalent specific duties. To this extent the revenue would be increased, and in the same proportion the specific duty might be diminished. Specific duties would secure to the American manufacturer the incidental protection to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff, and to this, surely no person would object. The framers of the existing tariff have gone further, and in a liberal spirit have discriminated in favor of large and useful branches of our manufacturers—not by raising the rate of duties upon the importation of similar articles from abroad, but, what is the same in effect, by admitting articles free of duty which enter into the composition of their fabrics.

Under the present system it has been often truly remarked that this incidental protection decreases when the manufacturer needs it most, and increases when he needs it least, and constitutes a sliding scale which always operates against him. The revenues of the country are subject to similar fluctuations, instead of approaching a steady standard as would be the case under a system of specific duties. They sink and rise with the sinking and rising prices of the articles in foreign countries. It would not be difficult for Congress to arrange a system of specific duties, which would afford additional stability both to our revenue and our manufacturers, and without injury or injustice to any interest of the country. This might be accomplished by ascertaining the average value of any given article for a series of years at the place of exportation, and by simply converting the rate of ad valorem duty upon it which might be deemed necessary for revenue purposes in the form of a specific duty.—Such an arrangement could not injure the consumer. If he should pay a greater amount of duty one year this would be counterbalanced by a lesser amount the next, and in the end the aggregate would be the same. I desire to call your immediate attention to the present condition of the Treasury, so ably and clearly represented by the Secretary in his report to Congress, and to recommend that measures be promptly adopted to enable it to discharge its pressing obligations.—The other recommendations of the report are well worthy of your favorable consideration.

I herewith transmit to Congress the reports of the Secretary of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. The recommendations and suggestions which they contain are highly valuable, and deserve your careful attention.

The report of the Postmaster General details the circumstances under which Cornelius Vanderbilt, on my request, agreed, in the month of July last, to carry the Ocean mails between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Had he not thus acted, this important interoceanic communication must have been suspended, at least for a season. The Postmaster General had no power to make him any other compensation than the postages on mail matter which he might carry.—It was known at the time, these postages would fall far short of an adequate compensation as well as of the sum which the same service has previously cost the Government. Mr. Vanderbilt in a commendable spirit, was willing to rely upon the justice of Congress to make up the deficiency, and I therefore recommend that an appropriation be granted for this purpose.

I should do great injustice to the Attorney General were I to omit the mention of his distinguished services in the measures adopted and prosecuted by him for the defence of the Government against numerous and unfounded claims to land in California, purporting to have been made by the Mexican Government, previous to the treaty of cession.

The successful opposition to these claims has saved to the United States public property worth many millions of dollars, and to individuals holding title under them, at least an equal amount.

FAMINE IN KANSAS.

It has been represented to me from sources which I deem reliable, that the inhabitants in several portions of Kansas have been reduced to nearly a state of starvation on account of the almost total failure of their crops, while the harvests in every other portion of the country have been abundant. The prospect before them for the approaching winter is well calculated to enlist the sympathies of every heart.—The destitution appears to be so general that it cannot be relieved by private contributions, and they are in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to purchase the necessities of life for themselves. I refer the subject to Congress. If any constitutional measure for their relief can be devised, I would recommend its adoption.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

I cordially commend to your favorable regard the interests of the people of this district. They are eminently entitled to your consideration, especially as unlike the people of the States, they can appeal to no government except that of the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Paper Hangings, &c.

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A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PIANO-FORTE MUSIC!!
THE HOME CIRCLE.—A COLLECTION of Marches, Waltzes, Polkas, Schottisches, Redowas, Quadrilles, Contra Dances, &c., for the Piano Forte. Price $1.50; cloth $2. Published by O. Ditson & Co., Boston. Sent post-paid on receipt of price. For sale by H. N. Hempsted.

Special Notices.

American Watches,
MADE BY THE
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
AT WALTHAM, MASS.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying letters of recommendation and testimonials, in favor of these celebrated Watches.

A gold medal was awarded the Company by the American Institute at New York in 1857.

The Company also received the first premium—a gold medal from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1858.

These Watches have now been in market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to accuracy, durability, and reliability in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time-pieces ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the Watch from its very inception, rendering it when finished, mathematically correct in all its proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time-keeper as it is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches in many instances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

From the Prairie Farmer, Oct. 1859.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—Nearly a year ago, we received from Messrs. Robbins & Appleton, General Agents of the American Watch Company, and *paid for* a good looking watch, "warranted," with the request that after thorough trial we should say what we thought of it, editorially. It has been our constant companion nearly a year. We have had no fault to find with the way it has ticked the time. *We do not want a better timepiece* than this has proved to be thus far. Once regulated (and we regulated it ourself) it has scarcely varied a half minute a month from "transit time." Added to its quality as a good time keeper, it is honestly and substantially made. Were we going to purchase, we should *prefer* an American watch.

Office of the Tribune, New York, Oct 27, 1859.

American Watch Company, Waltham,

Gentlemen,—Having carried one of your watches for the last eight years, I can say confidently that they will do, and may be bought with assurance that they will keep time. I believe the watch unsurpassed.

HORACE GREELEY.
New York, Aug. 2, 1860.

Gentlemen—In reply to yours of 25th ulto, we take pleasure in stating that the American watch now in use upon our railroad, has varied only six seconds, in a little over six months.

Respectfully,
S. W. & W. A. TORREY,
Contractors on the Rar. and Del. Bay R. R.
To Messrs. Robbins & Appleton.
Boston, Sept. 27, 1859.

Mr. R. E. Robbins, Treasurer Amer. Watch Co.:

Dear Sir—It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request for a report of the performance of the American Watch I purchased of you Dec. 2, 1854. It was set on that day, and the variation from true time to the 28th of February, 1859, when I let it run down, was ten second fast. From that time to the present, it has run with nearly perfect steadiness, having during the eight months remained at from seven to nine seconds fast, and this with uncommonly rough usage. I can commend your manufacture in the highest terms.

Yours trul
JAMES H. CLAPP,
Firm of Clapp, Fuller & Brown, Bankers, Boston.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these Watches:

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Me.; John G. Saxe, Vermont; N. P. Willis, New York; Hon. N. P Banks, Mass; Horace Greeley; Frank Leslie; Cyrus W. Field, New York; Wm. H. Cary, N. Y.; Paul Morphy, New Orleans; Norman Wiard, Wis; Dr. J. Marion Sims; Prof. Bartlett, West Pt; Lieut. H. A. Wise, U. S. N.; Col. W J Hardee, U.S.A; S I. Prime, D.D., Wh't Pls; Wilson G. Hunt, N. Y.; Gen. G. P. Morris, N. York; Peter Cooper, N. York.

CAUTION.—As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

As these watches are for sale by jewelers generally throughout the Union, the American Watch Company do not solicit orders for single watches.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Wholesale Agents, No. 182 Broadway, N. Y.
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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)

N. B.—$1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold by all good druggists. oct2k460deodeow

INFLAMMATIONS.

N. BINGHAM, A CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN of Utica, N. Y., says—"I have treated cases of Inflammation of the Brain, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels and Kidneys, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Child Bed Fever, with Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment with perfect success, even when all internal remedies have failed; also cases of Croup, Scarlet Fever, Canker and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs with like success. In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas by which so many valuable lives were lost I tested it frequently and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure. In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen limbs, Chilblains, &c., it cures like a charm. No Physician or family will be without this medicine after becoming acquainted with its power to cure."

Sore Lips, Chapped Hands and Chilblains, are completely cured by two or three applications of the Magnetic Ointment.

Sold by all medicine dealers.
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MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething.—This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

Look well for the genuine article, with fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, on the outside wrapper, without which none is genuine.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice.
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Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

Nelly is rosy and Tommy is fat;
Both were, a month since, as lean as a rat:
Both were from worms in a terrible plight,
Convulsed in the day time and sleepless at night.
"What wrought the change?" BRYAN'S VERMIFUGE sure,
Tasteless as water and certain to cure.

Put up in bottles. Price 2½ dimes. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and by druggists. nov18d1m

SETTLED FOREVER!

The important question of

POISON IN HAIR DYES!
Cristadoro's Hair Dye

Has been analyzed and

DECLARED HARMLESS!

By

Prof. ROBERT CHILTON, of New York,
The first analytic in America. Effect of the Dye almost instantaneous. Imparts a jet black or any shade of brown. Color rich, natural and uniform. Manufactured No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.
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Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture,

THE ESTABLISHED AND STANDARD remedy for cough, cold, influenza, hoarseness, and all irritations of the mucous membrane of the throat, palate and nose, is endorsed by physicians, and all who have used it, as a preparation that has no rival in the field.

Price 25 cts. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. nov19d1m

COUGHS.—THE SUDDEN CHANGES of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

See advertisement. nov29k262dtw&w6m

PAINT BRUSHES.

WE HAVE ON HAND THE BEST LOT of Paint Brushes ever offered in this market, and for sale at prices to suit the times.
HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist,
195 East Water St.

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CASH, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY, by mail,	per annum	7,00
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CLUB RATES FOR THE WEEKLY.

To clubs of four (to one address) per annum	5,00
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THE FACE AT THE WINDOW.

[CONCLUDED.]

The next morning I was awake at an early hour, and glancing out, saw Marguerite gliding across the lawn. I hastened to join her—her cheek wore a rich glow, her dark lustrious eyes were full of light, her lips tremulous with smiles; her white apron was full of snowy blossoms, and she had wreathed a spray of jassamine amid the blackness of her hair. How we began to talk I scarcely know, but I never was entertained by any woman, as by her. I could touch upon no subject in literature or art, with which she was not familiar, and Madam de Stael might have coveted her conversational powers.—On the lawn we separated, but when we met at breakfast in the presence of the Cuthberts and the old supercilious heirs, I saw that the old governess' look had come back to her face, and she was more reticent than ever. My friend proposed a horseback excursion to a boiling spring in the neighborhood, and when our party assembled on the verandah, noticed with the keenest disappointment, that the governess had been excluded. I rode at the bridle rein of the fair Blanche, who looked very pretty in the blue habit, and with her velvet cap set coquettishly above her golden tresses, but I found it an effort to interest myself in her common chit chat. I felt a sense of relief when we dismounted at the Hall, and as soon as I had led my partner in, bounded up the stair case. On the way to my chamber I passed an open door, and through it caught a glimpse of Marguerite. The two children were busy at their tasks, and she sat patiently correcting a sketch which one of them had made. A portfolio laid beside her which I doubted not was filled with her own drawings. She heard my step, and looking up, saw me on the threshold.

"What?" she said, "have you returned so soon? I did not expect you for an hour, I hope you have enjoyed yourself."

"No, I have not. I was really disappointed because you did not go."

A faint smile passed over her face.

"I—I," she muttered; "you cannot understand etiquette, if you suppose a governess is to be made an equal."

I felt the blood rush to my brow, as I replied—

"There are many false notions in society; I am sure Mrs. Cuthbert's governess is the equal of any one here, and as such I regard her."

Her face crimsoned, and for a time there was a silence, which I broke by saying—

"Is this the school room?"

"Yes."

"It looks very cool and pleasant; may I come in?"

"I suppose Mrs. Cathburt would have no objection."

"I hope not!" and with these words I moved to the table at which she was sitting.

"Does that portfolio belong to you?" I inquired, laying my hand on the article in question.

She bowed assent, and I resumed:

"Shall I have the pleasure of examining its contents?"

"Certainly, sir."

She was calm, grave quiet, but when I drew forth the pictures and began to expatiate upon them, her reticence vanished. Her eyes lit, the pale cheek glowed, her lips, those mobile lips of hers, parted, and she talked with enthusiasm of girlhood. The sketches were indeed wonderful, and at last I said:

"It is a shame for you, with your genius for panting, to drudge as a governess!"

Again the peculiar smile flitted over her features, and she murmured:

"The poor must do what they can—not what they would."

At this moment we were interrupted by the children, and I left her.

In the afternoon, as I was lounging on a luxurious sofa in the library, and Marguerite appeared, but at sight of me she precipitately retired.

"Stay! stay!" cried I, following her.

"No, no, I cannot—I did not dream you were here; I was lonely, and came down for a book."

"Come and get it."

With some reluctance she entered, and took a splendidly bound copy of Tasso from the shelf. I glanced at it, and said—

"What, do you read Tasso?"

"A little."

"Then take a seat beside me, and we will read together.

She hesitated an instant, and then assented. The liquid Tuscan language sounded very beautiful, syllabled in her accents, and the spell with which the governess had bound me, deepened with every passing moment.

A month wore on, and one night I sat in my chamber, holding communication with my own heart. The face that I had seen at the window on my arrival—the face that had seemed so pale, so calm and cold, had since assumed every variety of expression. I had come thither to woo Blanche, I had fallen in love with the governess! Yes! I was in love at last—Marguerite haunted all my sleeping and waking dreams. I was musing thus when I heard a tap at my door, and Cuthbert entered.

"Well," he said, "a penny for your thoughts."

"I am thinking," I replied, "how mysterious a thing love is!"

"You are in love, then—glad of—glad of it. Blanche will be a happy woman!"

"Tis—'tis not Blanche!" I stammered; "'tis not Blanche my heart has chosen—I love the governess!"

"The governess!" said Cuthbert.—"Zounds, mad man, what do you mean?"

"I have to-day laid hand, heart and fortune at her fest; if she accepts me, I shall envy nobody in the wide world."

"Cuthbert meditated awhile, ere he resumed—

"You must be sincere, Vincent, or you would not mary Marguerite.

"Sincere—God knows I am."

My host gazed at me, and laughed a merry laugh, that rang loud and long through the hall.

"My dear fellow," he began, "you are the victim of a little ruse. My sister-in-law has had a mortal fear of falling the prey of same fortune-hunter, and when you, on your arrival, mistook her for the governess, she could not resist the temptation to carry out the imposture. In the bit of a confab we had with her in the verandah, she begged us not to undeceive you, and humor her whim.—She coaxed the cousin who was staying with us to act the part of the heiress, and she had taught the children during the absence of their French governess, so they were not likely to betray her secret. Blanche Marguerite Dupont come here and confess!"

"Dear, dear Richard, I know I can trust you."

"Blanche is now my wife, and peeping over my shoulder at my manuscript, she bids me tell the world she has never repented the stratagem that won my love.

COLLEGE HAZING.—The process of "hazing," which the Faculty of Harvard College recently punished by expulsion, is thus described:

"You send your boy of sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen years to college. He enters the Freshman class. Away from home, among strangers, perhaps a little home-sick, he appears 'green' or 'spooney.' But he minds his own business, and knuckles to his tasks. Not so with the impudent fellows of the class above him. These Sophomores immediately conceive the idea of 'putting through' your boy. They have various ways of doing this. They take him of a cold night and put him under the pump, and, after he is well wet and chilled, and let him go home to his bed and a sore throat; or, perhaps, they will get him into a room, and there try to 'smoke him out,' by burning tobacco on the stove and keeping up a continual puffing of cigars and pipes, and when they find him becoming pale and sick, leave him with laughter. Or, if he is a nervous or sensitive boy, they will try to frighten him out of his wits by compelling him to go blindfolded into a darkened room and then show him hideous things.

There are various other ways of "hazing," such as ducking in a tub of cold water, getting the novitiate drunk, etc. If the boy has spirit enough to resist these outrageous insults, he is told that the result of resistance will be discomfort and annoyance during his whole college life, and we have known instances where this was the case.

"You will be likely to ask in what part of the 'joke' 'the laugh comes in,' and your boy, of course, feels inclined to put the same question, and so do we.

"They have carried this thing so far in Harvard College, that in one or two cases lives were endangered, and the students were unable to do any study during a whole term.

"The faculty of the College, therefore, made an example of eight Sophomores who were caught "hazing" some poor Freshman, and gave them leave of absence for a year, to learn at home less brutal manners."

Auction Sales.

WHEREAS, THE MANITOWOC AND Mississippi Railroad Company, a Corporation duly constituted by the laws of the State of Wisconsin, did execute to the subscribers, on the first day of October, in the year A. D. 1856, a mortgage deed, whereby all their railroad, from its eastern termination in the village of Manitowoc, to the Fox river, at the village of Menasha, in the county of Winnebago, being forty-two miles in distance, constructed and to be constructed, together with all and singular the roadway and land procured or acquired, or to be procured or acquired, for rights of way within the limits aforesaid, together with all bridges, fences, privileges, rights, franchises, and real estate owned by said Company for the purpose of said road, or which would be thereafter owned or acquired by the said company, within the limits aforesaid, and all the tolls, income, issue and profits to be had from the same, and all lands which were or should be used and occupied for depots or stations, or which should be thereafter procured therefor, with all the buildings standing, or which should be erected thereon, together with all locomotives, tenders, passenger cars, freight cars, shops, tools and machinery owned or thereafter acquired by the said company, and in any way belonging or appertaining to the said railroad constructed and to be constructed within the limits aforesaid, including all its property, real or personal, pertaining to said railroad, within said limits, and all its rights, credits and franchises thereunto belonging, were conveyed to the undersigned, to be held by them in trust for and as a security to the bondholders of said company, for the payment of the bonds at the company, secured by said mortgage deed, and of the interest thereon as it should become due.

And whereas, by said mortgage deed it is provided that if said railroad company should fail, neglect or refuse to pay the principal sum, or any part thereof, or any of the interest on any of the bonds of said company secured by said mortgage deed, at any time when the same should become due, and payable according to the tenor of said bonds, when demanded, then, at the expiration of sixty days from and after such default, failure, neglect or refusal, in case such principal or interest should then remain unpaid, the subscribers hereto were authorized and directed by said mortgage deed, upon the written request of the holders of at least one-half of the said mortgage bonds issued under said mortgage deed then outstanding unpaid, to cause the said premises, real and personal estate, and property, rights and franchises, or so much thereof as should be necessary to pay and discharge the principal and interest of all the said mortgage bonds as should then be unpaid, to be sold at public auction, in the village of Manitowoc, in the State of Wisconsin aforesaid, or in the city of New York, on giving at least ninety days' previous notice of the time, place and terms of such sale, and of the real and personal property and estate, rights and franchises to be sold, by publishing the same in two newspapers of good circulation in each of the cities of Milwaukee and New York, in order to pay and discharge the principal and interest of the mortgage bonds aforesaid, and on such sale to execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof a good and sufficient deed of conveyance in fee simple for the same, which will be a bar against the said railroad company, their successors and assigns, and all persons claiming under them, of all right, interest or claim of, in or to the said premises, real and personal estate and property, rights and franchises, or any part thereof.

And whereas, the interest that became due on the first day of October, 1857, upon all the bonds issued by said company secured by the mortgage deed aforesaid, amounting to the sum of three thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars, was not paid by said Company, of which non-payment more than one-half of said bondholders have given the undersigned due and sufficient written notice, in full compliance with the conditions of said mortgage, and have required them to proceed to sell said property in order to pay the amount due them on said bonds.

Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that in pursuance of the authority in us vested by said mortgage deed, we will expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, or for the said outstanding mortgage bonds, or any of them, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1861, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, all and singular the Manitowoc and Mississippi railroad Company, together with the privileges, rights, franchises, personal property and real estate of said Company, with all the rights, privileges and profits appertaining thereto, in order to pay off the indebtedness of said Company, to said bondholders, and the cost and expenses of this sale.

New York, August 25, 1860.
A. C. FLAGG, JAMES HORNER, } Trustees.
nov29k372dtd

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

CLOTHING.—OVERCOATS, DRESS Coats, Frock Coats, and Business Coats, will be sold every day and night at Auction, or at private sale, at twenty-four per cent. discount on New York cost. CALEB WALL.

Pianos, Melodeons, &c.

GREAT BARGAINS!

GREAT BARGAINS!

GREAT BARGAINS!

Splendid Pianos!
Durable Pianos!
The Best Pianos!
The Cheapest Pianos!

At Hempsted's Music Store!
At Hempsted's Music Store!
At Hempsted's Music Store!

266 MAIN ST.
266 MAIN ST.
oct31 266 MAIN ST.

Pianos, Pianos, Pianos!

NEW MUSIC STORE,
Bowman's Block, Milwaukee Street.

GEO. C. STEVENS,

BEGS RESPECTFULLY TO inform the citizens of Milwaukee that he has opened the above store as agent for A. B. Van Cott, for the sale of

Musical Instruments, Sheet Music,

&c. PIANOS by all the best makers. MELODEONS by Prince, of Buffalo; and Mason & Hamlin, of Boston. VIOLINS, GUITARS, and all other instruments.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS, Vocal and Instrumental, and NEW MUSIC as soon as published.

Pianos to rent. Musical instruments repaired and Pianos tuned. Orders for HESS' QUADRILLE BAND received here.

Milwaukee street, next north of Post Office, up stairs. oct15 GEO. C. STEVENS, Agent.

WM. ASCHMAN'S

PIANO-FORTE, ORGAN & Melodeon Manufactory, corner of Ninth and Cedar streets, Milwaukee, Wis. Orders for tuning and repairing either instruments may be left with E. C. ARNOLD, (Young Men's Association Rooms,) next door north of the Newhall House, up stairs.

A long and successful pursuit of this business warrants the proprietor in claiming a share of patronage. Pianos tuned for $1 jel5j360dly

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of "Elliott & Thomas," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All accounts belonging to the firm have been transferred to John Thomas, who is also authorized to receive and collect the same. All obligations of the firm will be paid and settled by the said John Thomas, who will carry on the milling business at the mill heretofore occupied by "Elliott & Thomas."

Milwaukee, Nov. 9th, 1860.
GEORGE ELLIOTT,
JOHN THOMAS.
nov12k296d6w

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, in the Livery and Exchange business, has been dissolved by mutual consent. JOSEPH A. ARNOLD is duly authorized to collect all debts and accounts due to the firm of BUTLER and POST.

J. H. BUTLER,
D. T. POST.

N. B.—The business will be continued at the old stand by Messrs. BURNHAM and POST; and the continued patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Milwaukee, Nov 26, 1860. nov27d2w

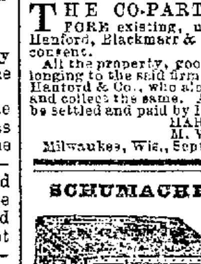
DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, under the firm and style of Hanford, Blackmer & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent.

All the property, goods, notes and accounts belonging to the said firm are transferred to Harrison, Hanford & Co., who alone are authorized to receive and collect the same. All obligations of the firm will be settled and paid by Harrison, Hanford & Co.

HARRISON, HANFORD & CO.,
M. V. BLACKMARR.
Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 29, 1860. sept21k112d3m

SCHUMACHER & JOHNSON



MANUFACTURERS of the **GREAT WESTERN** FIRE, POWDER & **Burglar-Proof Safes,** Vault Doors, etc. All our Safes are provided with our own "Ne Plus Ultra" Safe and Vault Door Locks, which have no key nor key hole, and consequently cannot be picked nor blown open with powder, besides being put on so as to leave no possible chance for driving them from the doors. jy7c367dly

A NEW

Hoop and Rattan Machine!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS SUCCEEDED in producing Machines for the purpose of splitting and dressing Hoops. The principles developed in the Machines are admired by mechanics for simplicity, and durability, as well as the light power required to operate them, in consequence of the oscillating or vibrating motion of the Splitting Knife applied to opening the pole, with a perfect and simple arrangement for entering it, and requiring no alteration in splitting the smallest keg to large hogshead hoops, and is equally well adapted to splitting Rattans, Osiers, Willows and Basket Stuff. The machines have received the highest premiums at the late Fairs at Boston and Baltimore.

Parties wanting Machines we would refer to Mr. P. A. BASSET, of Baraboo, Wis., who has a sett in operation.

Machines and Rights for States, Counties Towns and Shops for sale by S. P. ATHERTON, Patentee and Builder, Fitchburg, Worcester county Mass. nov19k313d3m

MILWAUKEE INTELLIGENCE
—AND—
SERVANT'S OFFICE,
NO. 234 EAST WATER STREET

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF WALKER House. The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Milwaukee and vicinity, that he has opened at the above place an office for the purpose of procuring good and efficient Male and Female Servants for private families and hotels, Also, Clerks, Barkeepers, Waiters, Mechanics and Laborers, of all descriptions. No servants will be sent out of this office but that can show good references from their former employers. Families that are desirous to engage a servant will be supplied at the shortest notice by paying, or sending 50 cents into the office, with directions of their respective residences.

PHILIP HORWITZ,
No. 234 East Water Street.
se27k316dly

NOTICE.

THE FARM MORTGAGE STOCKHOLDERS of the Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R. Co. are hereby notified that those who have not received their stock can get the same by applying to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company in Milwaukee, and for this purpose, they will be passed in and out by exhibiting their contracts to the conductors.

Stockholders are also notified that Louis A. Von Hoffman, L. H. Meyer, W. Schall, Allan Campbell, John Wilkinson, and John Catlin, have been chosen Trustees by the various classes of creditors of the said Company for the purpose of purchasing said road at any sale hereafter to be made, and that by assigning their said stock previous to the 31st December, 1860, they will participate in the benefit of the purchase, as proposed in the agreement signed by said creditors under date of July 30th, 1860.

Milwaukee, Nov. 20, 1860.
JOHN CATLIN,
nov22k334d4w President Mil. & Miss. R. R. Co.

COW BELLS.

100 DOZEN ASSORTED COW BELLS for sale cheap, by JOHN NAZRO & CO.

Clothing, &c.

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,
FOR THE
CUSTOM TRADE
ALSO,
A New Stock of
Gents' Furnishing Goods!!

REMEMBER THAT

Mr. E. L. WOODS,
THE FAVORITE ARTIST,
IS AT
DUTTON'S,
23 WISCONSIN STREET,
sept21k121dly

THE TOM THUMB!!

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL

I TAKE THIS METHOD OF RESPECTfully informing the citizens of Milwaukee that I have opened a Branch of my

ST. LOUIS TOM THUMB
Boys' Clothing Store,
At 221 East Water Street,

Known as the EMPIRE BLOCK. As I have come here for the express purpose of doing business, I earnestly solicit a call, as I feel assured it will be to our mutual advantage—as you will get cheap and reliable Goods and I shall get some cash.

Independent of my Boys' Clothing, I shall keep a full assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S
Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

Remember the TOM THUMB, 221 East Water street. HENRY MYERS, Agent.
oct31k200d2m

Books and Stationery.

ESTABLISHED IN 1847.

H. NIEDECKEN & CO.,
No. 219 East Water St., Mil.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Paper & Stationery Warehouse

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW AND large stock of Goods. Please call and examine our new stock of every variety of

PAPER,

Which we have had chances to buy at EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES, and which we therefore are enabled to, and will sell lower, than they ever have been sold at here before.

One Million Envelopes at New York prices.

STATIONERY of every description at prices that defy competition. That first-class

BOOKBINDERY,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,
And Ruling Establishment,

Of ours, which is so well and favorably known all over the State, is in a flourishing condition, under the super-intendence of that king of Rulers and Binders, EDWARD QUINN, and stands ever ready to do any kind of work in that line, BETTER and CHEAPER than any other Bindery in the State.

N. B.—Just received—A new patent P. O. Seal for $1,25. A new kind of Reference Files, very practicable. sep18k110d1y

H. C. BRADLEY & CO.,
Rag and Paper Dealers,
WAREHOUSE, NO. 6 REES' BLOCK,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
H. C. BRADLEY. HARRISON HANFORD & CO.
feb15dlyjz25

The 7th Volume
—OF—
THE WISCONSIN REPORTS,
CAN BE FOUND AT
S. C. WEST'S.

ALSO THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF Law Blanks, Blank Books, Stationery, &c.—Lawyers will do well to call.

My stock of WALL PAPER is the

Largest in the City.

S. C. WEST,
dec21j129d1y 165 East Water st., Milwaukee.

HARRISON HANFORD & CO.,
PAPER DEALERS,
NO. 1 WISCONSIN STREET,
MILWAUKEE......[illegible]......WISCONSIN.

Drugs and Medicines.

10 TONS PUTTY "BLADDERS."
3 TONS RED LEAD, ENG.
1 TON LITHARGE,
20 CASKS ROCHELLE OCHRE.
2 CASKS ENG. ROSE PINK.
5 CASKS PRUSSIAN BLUE.

5 CASES ULTRAMARINE BLUE,
50 BBLS ASSORTED LAMP BLACK,
75 BBLS ENGLISH WHITING,
50 BBLS WHITE CHALK,
25 BBLS VEN. RED, ENGLISH,
5 BBLS PATENT DRYER.

10 Cases Amer. Vermillion,
5 Bags Eng. Vermillion,
1 Bag Trieste Vermillion,
2 Cases Chinese Vermillion,
25 Cases Chrome Green,
50 Cases Paris Green.

ai12 BOSWORTH & SONS, Wholesale Druggists, Milwaukee.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

HENRY FESS, JR.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST
195 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

TALLOW OIL.

25 BBLS. TALLOW OIL, A TIP-TOP article, for sale by HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist, 195 East Water Street.

REED'S BAKING POWDERS, FOR sale, by the gross or dozen, also, at retail. HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. 5 gross received and for sale by HENRY FESS, JR.,
jan19 Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—30 CASES RECEIVED, and for sale by HENRY FESS, JR., 195 East Water st.

AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR sale by HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

JOHN RICE,
Wholesale Druggist, and Jobber
—IN—
ALCOHOL,
BURNING FLUID,
CAMPHENE,
TURPENTINE,
LINSEED OIL,
WINDOW GLASS
GLASS WARE,
PAINTS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
AND BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.

I ALSO HAVE LEAD AND ZINC ground in Oil, put up in 12½ and 25 lb Cans, made of extra strength, and with bales suitable for a Paint Pot, at ½ and ¾c advance of price for it in kegs.

I am also buying and making contracts for GINSENG ROOT at the highest market price.

83 East Water Street,
MILWAUKEE,......................WISCONSIN.
je14

PRINTING INKS!

New Haven Printing Ink Mills,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

S. H. KEELER & SON,
PROPRIETORS.

Have always on hand and offer for sale at the lowest prices, a large assortment of

NEWS, BOOK AND JOB INK,

WHICH THEY GUARANTEE EQUAL to any in the market, and inferior to none. These Inks have been long used in the principal Eastern and Southern printing offices, *and in no case have they failed to give satisfaction.*

ORDERS WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPTEST ATTENTION.

We call attention to the following list of prices:

S. H. KEELER & SON,
12 ARTIZAN STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

NEWS INK from	18 to	25 cts
BOOK INK from	30 to	$1,00
CARD INK from	$1,00 to	$5,00

RED, BLUE, GREEN, AND OTHER COLORS, GOLD SIZE, POSTER INKS, &c., &c.
nov5k252d2m

MRS. BARD,
Teacher of the Piano Forte,
RESIDENCE 263 MAIN STREET.

MRS. BARD HAS BEEN A SUCCESSFUL teacher, and can impart instruction in Music, not only to the beginner, but to the advanced pupil, and therefore solicits patronage.

If German ladies would like to place their daughters under the instruction of an American lady, they shall receive unqualified instruction.

REFERENCE: H. N. Hempsted, Milwaukee; Rev. Mr. Hyde, do; Dr. Savage, Waukesha; Rev. H. Foote, do. oct3k136dm

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

Hardware and Household
FURNISHING GOODS

Goodrich & Johnson,
216 EAST WATER STREET,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALERS IN THE
Largest and Best Selected Stock
OF
GOODS!
Ever Offered in the West!

Stoves.

All the latest patents, including Stewart's unrivalled stove, with Jewett & Root's improvement, making it the most complete thing of the kind in the market.

Also, the justly celebrated "Benefactor, now coming into general use in the West.

Cook, of best patterns,
Parlor, Box and Plate,
Pyramids, all sizes,
Hall and Office,
Dr. Nushuel Coal Stove,
Sheet Iron Air Tight,
Mammoth Heaters,
Young Mammoth,
Cottage Parlor,
Russia Cylinder,
Ring Cylinder.

Seabury's Metropolitan Stove Polish

In connection with their immense stock of Stoves the subscribers take pleasure in introducing this stove polish, which is superior to any in use,

Furnaces, &c.

Sanford's $1,000 Challenge Heater, for Stores Offices, Churches and Public Buildings.
Benefactor, warranted best made,
Mantles and Grates, large assortment,
Hot Air Furnaces,
Ranges, Heaters,
Registers, Ventilators, and all Air Warming Apparatus, full and complete assortment.

Wooden Ware

Of every description, including all the smallest articles essential to a complete household.

Brushes.

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

Fine Pearl and Ivory Handle Table and Dessert Knives, for Silver or Silver Plated Forks.
Ivory and Pearl Handle Knives and Forks in sets of 51 and 53 pieces, single sets or dozens.
Ivory Handled Carvers, Forks and Steels,
Buffalo, Ebony and Self Tip Knives and Forks,
White Bone, Cocoa & Buck Horn Handle Forks,
Carvers, Forks and Steels to match,
Children's Knives and Forks, various styles,
Kitchen, Cooks' and Table Forks, separate,
Apple Paring and Shoe Knives,
Ebony Handle Cook and Butcher Knives, 4½ to 12 inches.
Cocoa Handle Butcher Knives, extra quality,
Mincing Knives, from $2 to $6,50 per doz.
Butchers' and Mincing Cleavers,
Oyster and Ham Saw-Knives,
Knife Sharpeners and Knife Cleaners.

Japanned Ware and Tinner's Stock.

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper,
Wire, Kettle Ears, Copper Bottoms,
Russia Iron, Imitation Russia,
Zinc, Block Tin, Pig and Bar Lead.

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE,
89 *and* 91 *EAST WATER ST., MIL.*

WE KEEP HERE EVERY VARIETY SCALES manufactured by us, and sell them at the same price that we do in New York and Boston. oct5k1/7dtf



AMONG THE GREAT DISCOVERIES of the past few years, there have been none of greater importance to the world than the DOUBLE RADIATING SIDE FLUE and CONDENSING GRID IRONS as applied to the

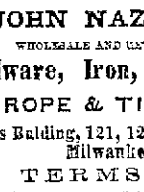
Battle Ground Cooking Stove.

Any persons wishing to satisfy themselves of the superiority of this Stove over all others, have only to call and see the list of names of those who are using it. I have for sale every variety of Parlor, Office, Store and Shop Stoves. And am, also, Agents for the sale of the

Steward Cooking Stove.

L. BONNELL,
oct5k176dtf 89 & 91 East Water Street.

"Fairbanks' Scale Warehouse,"



91 EAST WATER ST., Milwaukee. We keep here every variety of scales manufactured by us, and sell them at the same price that we do in New York and Boston. We have done this for the better accommodation of our Western trade.

E. & F. FAIRBANK & CO.

Address all communications to LANSING BONNELL, Ag't.
oct5k177dtf

JOHN NAZRO & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails,
ROPE & TIN PLATE,
Nazro's Building, 121, 123 & 125 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
TERMS CASH.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND well selected stock of Goods and shall be receiving during the season, additions to the same.—Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, we shall sell all Goods, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at the very lowest prices we can afford.

Table and Dessert Cutlery.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF IVORY Handled Cutlery, Common and Plated Blades, Plated Spoons and Forks of Rogers Bros Manuf'g Co. Stamp, Bread and Butcher Knives, Carvers and Steels, Saw Knives, a very fine assortment, JOHN NAZRO & CO.

Soap Stone Griddles.

JUST RECEIVED; ALSO, CAKE TURNERS, Egg Beaters, Waffle Irons, Cake Pans, Corn Poppers, Nut Cracks and Picks, Sardine Scissors, Oyster Knives, Cork Screws, &c. JOHN NAZRO & CO.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's and Boys' Skates, which we are selling very cheap. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
no76 JOHN NAZRO & CO.

Fine Polished Steel Fire Irons.

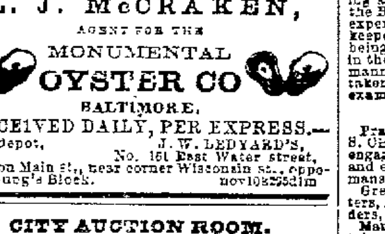
WE HAVE ON HAND A GOOD ASsortment of the above goods at prices from $1,50 to $5,50 per sett. JOHN NAZRO & CO.

Coal Hods, Fire Fenders, Coal Shovels,

ASH SHIFTERS, FIRE CARRIERS, & Shovels and Tongs, Pokers, Fire Iron Stands, Blower Stands and many other housekeeping goods, of which we have a large variety, and our prices are always low. JOHN NAZRO & CO.

Oysters.

Baltimore and New York Bay



OYSTERS!
In Shell, Can, and Keg.

F. RAYMOND, Agent,
North-East Corner Spring and West Water Street. [nov18k391d1m

OYSTERS!!
C. S. MALTBY'S

JUSTLY CELEBRATED OYSTERS, IN CAN, KEG AND SHELL,

So long and favorably known in the western markets, are now being received daily at

No. 5 Rees' Block, West Water St.,

And are offered at wholesale upon the most favorable terms, and prices low enough to suit the times.

All our Oysters ARE WARRANTED FRESH and nice, and THE BEST the world affords.

Having removed from our old store, No. 181 East Water St., to our present location, with increased facilities, we will offer inducements not elsewhere to be found. Orders from city and country solicited and promptly filled, by return express, or as may be directed. H. COOKE, Agent.
sep4k2'd5m

L. J. McCRAKEN,
AGENT FOR THE
MONUMENTAL
OYSTER CO
BALTIMORE.

RECEIVED DAILY, PER EXPRESS.—Depot, J. W. LEDYARD'S, No. 161 East Water street, And on Main st., near corner Wisconsin st., opposite Young's Block. nov10k255d1m

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

TO EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS OR any other goods, a farm on Buffalo Lake, Marquette Co., Wis., (one of the prettiest sheets of water in the State. The farm, 65 acres, improvements, a large two story frame house, frame barn, good well water, orchard (apple trees 100, variety of other fruit 100, and 100 ornamental trees). Twenty-five acres enclosed and under cultivation. Timber white ok, and an ever running stream of water through the pasture. The farm is two miles from Montello, County of Marquette. I will sell the above farm for eight hundred dollars cash, or one thousand dollars in Goods. Such a chance does not offer itself once in a year. CALEB WALL, Agent.

ASKETS, BASKETS, BASKETS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF TRAVELING, School, and Recticule Baskets, also, Clothes and Market Baskets, for sale at
my2 BLAIR & PERSONS.

Insurance.

THE OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
Capital & Surplus, - $890,906 81.
THE OLDEST OF THE HARTFORD INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Incorporated in 1810.

IT HAS STOOD AS FIRM AS A ROCK through the vicissitudes of fifty years, and with ample capital and resources, and with enlarged experience, offers to the public reliable indemnity against LOSS BY FIRE.

Attention is called to the following summary of its ONE HUNDREDTH Semi-Annual Statement of May 1st, 1860:

ASSETS.

Cash	$152,893 44
Loans on Collaterals	54 173 59
Real Estate	15,000 00
Bank Stocks	617,842 00
Other Stocks and bonds	116,455 00
Total assets	$955,754 53

LIABILITIES.

Unadjusted Losses, estimated	$64,847 72

OFFICERS.

H. HUNTINGTON, President.
T. C. ALLYN, Secretary.
D. ALEXANDER, Gen'l Ag't, Columbus, Ohio
JOHN P. McGREGOR, State Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

For insurance in Milwaukee and vicinity apply to oct3 ALLIS & McGREGOR.

UNITED STATES
MARINE AND FIRE INS. CO.,
Capital $100,000 00—Surplus $15,111 81.
OFFICE—Under MITCHELL'S BANK, corner East Water and Michigan Streets.
MILWAUKEE, - - - - WISCONSIN.

DIRECTORS.

J. A. Helfenstein, E. Sanderson,
Samuel Hale, Moses Kneeland,
G. D. Dousman, H. L. Palmer,
S. S. Daggett, Daniel Wells, Jr.,
Solomon Adler.

J. A. HELFENSTEIN, President.
G. D. DOUSMAN, Vice President,
W. T. PALMER, Secretary.
S. S. DAGGETT, Treasurer. mar7

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

Insurance Against Loss and Damage by Fire

Germania Fire Insurance Co.,
NEW YORK CITY.

CASH CAPITAL,	$200,000 00
SURPLUS December 31st, 1859,	15,732 24

OFFICE 5 BEEKMAN STREET,
(PARK BANK BUILDING.)
M. HILGER, President.
RUD. GARRIGUE, Secretary.

Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.
NEW YORK CITY,
110 BROADWAY
METROPOLITAN BANK BUILDING.

CASH CAPITAL,	$150,000 00
SURPLUS December 31st, 1859,	11,149 00

N. B. GRAHAM, President.
HENRY BEEKMAN, Secretary.

New Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co.,
NEW YORK CITY,
OFFICE, 20 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL,	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, December 31, 1859,	32,568 00

D. S. MANNERS, President.
WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

Policies in the above First Class Co.'s issued without delay, and losses promptly paid by
JUSTUS REINHOLD, Agent.
Office in Preusser's Block, cor. East Water and Mason sts., Milwaukee, Wis. oct11k338d1y

North-Western Insurance Comp'y,
CITY OF OSWEGO, N. Y.

Milwaukee Office, No. 6 Newhall House, Michigan Street.

FIRE AND INLAND MARINE.

INCORPORATED 1832.

Cash Capital, $150,000; Surplus, $178,548.

Cost of Re-Insuring existing risks	$60,800 00
Leaving a Net Surplus of	117,748 00
Losses paid by the Company since 1833	2,701,7080
Forty-two Dividends paid to the Shareholders	358,450 00

JAMES PLATT, President,
S. B. LUDLOW, Secretary.
JOHN WHITE, Agent,
Office No. 6 Newhall House, Michigan st.
feb18k550d1y

MILWAUKEE MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, NOS. 2 & 4 MARTIN'S BLOCK, (Second Floor.)
CAPITAL 100,000 DOLLARS.

THE OLDEST COMPANY IN THIS State, unsurpassed for safety, and unequalled in cheapness by any Company in the State.

DIRECTORS.

S. S. DAGGETT, E. D. HOLTON,
E. CRAMER, G. BARRY,
H. L. PALMER, J. B. MARTIN,
AUG. GREULICH, HENRY FESS,
J. H. VAN DYKE.

S. S. DAGGETT, President.
J. B. MARTIN, Vice Pres't.
P. B. HILL, Secretary.
jan10 M. L. SKINNER, Office Agent.

Liverpool and London
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Stockholders Personally Liable for all Losses.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	$10,000,000
INVESTED FUNDS	6,000,000
YEARLY REVENUE OVER	2,000,000
INVESTED IN THE UNITED STATES OVER	1,000,000

Office, No. 56 Wall Street, New York.

DIRECTORS IN THE UNITED STATES.

James Brown, Esq., Ch'n, Francis Cottinet, Dp. Ch.
Ed. F. Sanderson, Esq., Joseph Gaillard, Jr., Esq.,
William S. Wetmore, Esq., Edw'd M. Archibald, Esq.,
Alex Hamilton, Jr., Esq., Henry Grinnel, Esq.
Eugene Dutilh, Esq.

ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary.
ELEX. HAMMILTON, Jr., Counsel for the Company.
ROBERT ELIOT, Agent, Milwaukee.

Office at the M. & M. R. R. Depot.
dec20dly

The Park Fire Insurance Company

INCORPORATED IN 1853.

CASH CAPITAL,	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1, 1859,	86,029 29

OFFICE—237 BROADWAY & 50 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS COMPANY INSURES BUILDINGS, Merchandize, Ships and their Cargoes in Port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire.

JOSIAH W. BAKER, President.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.
O. ALEXANDER, Agent,
Newhall Block, corner Michigan and Main sts.
GEO. BAKER, Gen'l Agent, Milwaukee.
sept6k73dly

Pork and Beef Packers.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE, FROM our own packing, at lowest market price,
HEAVY MESS PORK,
LIGHT MESS PORK,
MESS BEEF,
BEEF HAMS,
LARD, by bbl.
TALLOW, by bbl.
LAYTON & PLANKINTON.



NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS.

JUST FROM SMOKE HOUSE, A FINE lot of sugar-cured hams and dried beef; for sale by
jan19 LAYTON & PLANKINTON.

EDWARD RODDIS,

WEST WATER STREET, HAS CONSTANTLY in store, for sale—
Mess Pork;
Mess Beef
Leaf Lard, in bbls and half bbls
Bacon, Green and Smoked!
Smoked Sugar Cured Hams;
Smoked Sugar Cured Shoulders; &
Soap, Candles, Tallow, &c.
1y

Wisconsin State
Mercantile College

Juneau Block, East Water Street.

THIS INSTITUTION OFFERS TO young men great facilities for the acquisition of a complete PRACTICAL and MODERN business Education, embracing Wholesale and Retail Merchandising, Railroading, Manufacturing, Forwarding and Commission, Steamboating, &c., &c.; all the Book-keeping sets were written up at a great expense expressly for the College by eminent Book-keepers and in every respect Radical. The Teachers being practical Accountants, the Student is taught in the most thorough, expeditious and satisfactory manner; and cannot obtain a diploma until he has taken a thorough course and can pass the necessary examination.

PENMANSHIP.

Practical and Ornamental, in all its forms, by L. S. CHARLETT, whose services the proprietor has engaged, and invites his patrons and friends to call and examine Mr. CHARLETT'S Specimens of Penmanship, which almost defy competition.

Great attention is paid to the form of business letters, Documents, Bills of Exchange, Due Bills, Orders, &c.

Many young men after completing their course obtain good situations. Merchants apply here for first class help.

The proprietor will furnish rooms for Student with or without board. Apply for Catalogues.
jan16k224d1y U. F. LARIGO, President.

GUERNSEY'S BALM,

REMOVES AND PREVENTS INFLAMMATION and pain, and heals the worst burn, scald, bruise, cut or flesh wound of any kind, prevents swelling and pain from bee stings mosquito bites, and poisonous plants; cures neuralgia, rheumatism, ague in the breast, salt rheum, &c. When taken internally, it will positively cure croup in children, and gives immediate relief in the worst case of this complaint; also removes hoarseness and sore throat. 25 cents a bottle. Should be in every house. For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers.

IRVIN STONE,
Sole Proprietor, No. 1 Spruce St., New York.
sep7k87d1y3pp

Real Estate and Insurance

To Capitalists, Emigrants & Farmers

REMOVAL
OF THE
Fox & Wisconsin River Improvem't
COMPANY'S
LAND OFFICE,
TO NO. 12 KNEELAND'S BLOCK, MIL.

590,000 Acres of Choice Lands

IN TWENTY-NINE OF THE BEST Counties in the State,

On the different Lines of Railroad,
On the Navigable Streams, and
In the Vicinity of Good Markets.

Comprising the different variety of

OAK OPENINGS,
PRAIRIE,
HARD WOOD &
PINE LANDS

The Company now offer these Lands at

LOW PRICES & EASY TERMS

W. H. RODWAY,
Co.'s Agent,
je15 Milwaukee, Wis

OGDEN & CLARKE,
Real Estate & Insurance Agents.

Office in Michigan st., under the Newhall House.

WE ARE PREPARED TO TAKE Risks and issue policies in the following named Eastern Insurance Companies, all well known in the community, and we ask for them a share of the public patronage:

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus $437,000

MASSASOIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
Springfield, Mass.
Cash Capital and Surplus $235,000

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn.
Cash Capital and Surplus $318,000

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Conn.
Cash Capital and Surplus 244,000

Policies issued without delay, and at as Low Rates as in other first class Companies.

S. M. OGDEN Agent. OGDEN & CLARKE.

PROSPECT STREET PROPERTY.

WE HAVE FOR SALE SOME OF THE finest situations for residences on Prospect street, on the line of the Horse Railroad, both by the acre and in city lots. Prices to suit the times.
OGDEN & CLARKE,
sep6 Real Estate Agents.

$50,000.

PARTIES WISHING MONEY ON A term of years, at the legal rate of interest, and having first-class real estate security to offer, will please give us a call. OGDEN & CLARKE,
nov9 Money and Real Estate Brokers.

CORD WOOD FOR SALE.

1,000 CORDS WOOD, FOUR MILES from the city, cut last winter, for sale by sep6k6adly OGDEN & CLARKE.

City and County Orders Wanted.

$1,000 CITY AND COUNTY ORDERS wanted by OGDEN & CLARKE, Under the Newhall House.

Improved Business Property.

WE OFFER SOME BRICK STORES in the best part of the City, at a great sacrifice, and on easy terms. Some of them are now rented to pay over 10 ℘ cent on the purchase money, after allowing for taxes and insurance.
nov24 OGDEN & CLARKE.

CHOICE LANDS.

SOME WELL SELECTED PINE AND Farming Lands can be purchased at a great bargain. Apply to OGDEN & CLARKE.

TOWNSEND & SCHLEY

HAVE IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY on East Water street renting for $1,200 to exchange for a FARM.

A house and lot on Vliet street which will rent for $250 to exchange for one or two acres within city limits.

Several other houses and lots to exchange for farms.

$12,000 of merchandize for improved city property.

Good mortgages in exchange for city property.

For sale at $3,000, improved city property, renting for $600.

Will buy Bonds, Mortgages, City and County Orders.

Taxes and Licenses paid. july6

HOUSES FOR RENT,

A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, CORNER of Marshall and Knapp streets, elegantly furnished in every respect. Rent $400. Two large brick houses on Main street. Rent $350 each. Brick house on Prospect street; rent $200. Two brick houses on Wisconsin street, near the Lake; rent $200 each. TOWNSEND & SCHLEY.

Mortgage for Sale.

A MORTGAGE OF THREE THOUS'ND Dollars; another of $2000; one of $1,500; one of $300; all abundantly secured on city property, and will be sold to nett the purchaser over 12 per cent. TOWNSEND & SCHLEY.

A Green-House and Garden.

OF TWO ACRES IN THE SIXTH WARD with a good farm house, to be exchanged for a farm. TOWNSEND & SCHLEY.

For Sale on Prospect Street.

AN ACRE LOT ON THE LAKE SIDE, and a half acre on the West Side. Cheap, and on favorable terms. TOWNSEND & SCHLEY.

Real Estate & Insurance Agency.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a Partnership under the style of

ALLIS & McGREGOR,
For the transaction of a general
Land, Loan and Insurance Business.

We shall pay particular attention to the purchase and sale of CITY AND COUNTY PROPERTY, BONDS AND MORTGAGES, NOTES, STOCKS AND SECURITIES generally.

Also, the lending and borrowing of money, the payment of Taxes, and the making of collections throughout the State.

We are agents for some of the most substantial Insurance Companies, and are prepared to do business on favorable terms.

We are also prepared to do conveyancing in all its branches, and shall faithfully attend to all business entrusted to us.

OFFICE on East Water Street, under the State Bank.

EDWARD P. ALLIS. JOHN P. McGREGOR.
my7k654dtf

Insurance, Land and Money Agency
—OF—
J. H. CRAMPTON.

New England Fire and Marine Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Cash Capital and Surplus, July 1st, 1859....$290,261 89
N. M. WATERMAN, President.
GEO. D. JEWETT, Secretary.

North American Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Cash Capital and Surplus, July 1st, 1859....$357,728 67
JAMES G. BOLLES, President.
A. F. HASTINGS, secretary.

REFERENCES IN MILWAUKEE.

Lester Sexton, H. H. Camp, John Bradford, Atkins, Steele and White, James B. Martin, Silkman & Field.

Policies issued at fair rates by
J. H. CRAMPTON, Agent.
Office under the Newhall House, on Michigan st.
dec22j132d1y

Saddlery Hardware, &c.

1860. MILWAUKEE, WIS. 1860.
136 East Water Street.
GEO. DYER & CO.,
HAVE NOW IN STORE A
A COMPLETE & WELL ASSORTED STOCK
OF
Carriage Trimmings, Saddles
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
WHIPS,
COLLARS,
FLY NETS
PATENT & ENAMELED CLOTHS
AND LEATHERS,
HUBS,
SPOKES
FELLOES,
SHAFTS, &C

ONE OF THE FIRM RESIDING IN the East, is constantly in the market, and we are daily receiving direct from the manufacturers, the latest and best styles of goods, and are enabled at all times to offer dealers goods at the bottom of the market, with the largest and most complete stock in the West to select from.
GEO. DYER, 136 East Water st.
je11j194aw?y

BARNES BROS.,
Dealers in every description of
COACH & SADDLERY HARDWARE
148 East Water Street.

HAVING MADE VERY EXTENSIVE additions to their Stock, are now prepared to offer the most complete assortment of

SADDLERY HARDWARE,
Coach and Carriage Trimmings

In all their variety, at the lowest prices.

Three hundred Saddles just opened, made expressly for our own sales, and are superior Goods.

500 Horse Blankets, of every quality. Horse Collars of the best manufacture. Harness Mounting of every description. Patent and Enameled Leathers and Cloths. Carriage Cloths, all Colors, Springs, Axles, Mallable Iron, &c.; Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Shafts, Bows, &c., from the best Eastern Timber.

Purchasers will find at all times the choicest stock of Harness and Carriage Trimmings of all descriptions, of the most approved style and quality, and on as liberal terms as can be offered by any other house in the West, at

148 East Water Street.
ov23k445d1y BARNES BROTHERS.

Clothing.

CITY CASH STORE.

Clothing at Wholesale and Retail.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

Tailors' Trimmings at very low prices for Cash.

JAMES A. SWAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
193 East Water St., Martin's Block
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
ap1j83d1y

CARPET PAPER.

WE HAVE A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Carpet Paper for sale at a less price than the same article can be found in the city.
oc17 NOONAN & McN

Medical.

MOFFAT'S
Life Pills and Phenix Bitters!

THESE MEDICINES HAVE NOW been before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

Are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; FLATULENCY, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and GOUT in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DROPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder: they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of GRAVEL.

Also WORMS, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

SCURVY, ULCERS and INVETERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humors.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and BAD COMPLEXIONS by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of SALT RHEUM, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines, was cured of Piles, of 35 years standing by the use of the LIFE MEDICINES alone.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure of these Medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED AND BE CURED.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.—General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females—the Medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description: King's Evil and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Painters's Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by W. B. MOFFAT,
335 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
aug13j275d&w1y

SANFORD'S
Liver Invigorator,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILIOUS ATTACKS, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC DIARRHOEA, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, DYSENTERY, DROPSY, SOUR STOMACH, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, CHOLIC, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, FLATULENCE, JAUNDICE, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, and may be used successfully as an ORDINARY FAMILY MEDICINE. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) IN TWENTY MINUTES, IF TWO OR THREE TEASPOONFULS ARE TAKEN at commencement of attack.

ALL WHO USE IT ARE GIVING THEIR TESTIMONY IN ITS FAVOR.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

—ALSO.—

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
Blood Purifying Pills,
COMPOUNDED FROM

PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, AND PUT UP IN GLASS CASES, AIR TIGHT, AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

THE FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession know well that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL has, with due reference to this well established fact been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are GOOD and SAFE in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as DERANGEMENTS of the STOMACH, SLEEPINESS, PAINS IN THE BACK and LOINS, COSTIVENESS, PAIN AND SORENESS OVER THE WHOLE BODY, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, LOSS OF APPETITE, A CREEPING SENSATION OF COLD OVER THE BODY, RESTLESSNESS, HEADACHE, or WEIGHT IN THE HEAD, all INFLAMMATORY DISEASES, WORMS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS, RHEUMATISM, a great PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. DOSE, 1 to 3.

PRICE THREE DIMES.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by H. Bosworth & Sons, Henry Fess, Jr., John Teach, J. M. Allcott, and C. Farrington. aug30law-d3awly1nsd

ADVERTISEMENT

ASTHMA. For the INSTANT RELIEF and PERMANENT CURE of this distressing complaint, use

FEMDT'S
BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES

Made by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 107 NASSAU ST., N. Y. Price, $1 per box; sent free by post.

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.
my8k54dawly

Dry Goods.

GREAT CROWDS!

Great Excitement,

AT THE

NEW MAMMOTH
DRY GOODS
AND
CARPET STORE
OF
J. L. DAVIS,
186 and 188 East Water Street,
FOUR DOORS NORTH OF HIS OLD STORE.

WE ARE OPENING DAILY THE largest and most attractive Stock of

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS

Ever brought to the West. We have opened the

FALL TRADE

With renewed efforts and success, offering

Attractive Goods & Great Bargains

UNEQUALED, UNMATCHED,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY & STYLE,
AND
Lower in Price!

Than can be found in any other establishment in the City.

We always have special Bargains—confined exclusively to ourselves. We always give our Customers the advantage of our Great Bargains.

By Industry, Honesty and Ability, we thrive and our thrift and large growing trade enables us to buy large lots of Goods and to take advantages of the market which no other house can take—this is the secret of our selling many kinds of Goods so Cheap.

CALL AND EXAMINE

OUR NEW STORE AND IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS & CARPETS!

J. L. DAVIS,
186 and 188 East Water St., Milwaukee
dec16k224dly

FALL AND WINTER OPENING
—AT—
264 MAIN STREET!
MRS. L. BLAKE
WILL OPEN HER
Stock of Fall & Winter Millinery
ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4TH,

WHEN SHE WILL BE PLEASED TO see her friends, and all desirous of seeing a fine display in this line. MRS. L. BLAKE.
au?

August Fiertzheim & Co.,
CABINET MAKER,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE & COMMON FURNITURE.
UPHOLSTERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Oneida Street, North Side,
TWO DOORS EAST OF THE BRIDGE. ap16dly

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Washington Matters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—3 P. M.

A special dispatch from Washington says Mr. Hamlin will tender his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of February, with a retiring speech, which will, it is thought, reflect somewhat the policy of the incoming Administration.

Humphrey Marshall, of Ky., arrived to-day. He has consulted with Mr. Breckinridge, and believes that Kentucky will stand firmly by the Union.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, has arrived, and says that the Legislature of that State will certainly be called together at an early day to consult on the secession movement.

Gov. Fletcher of Virginia, is arranging for a commission to South Carolina, to urge delay in her action.

It is stated that Ex-President Tyler, Senator Hunter and H. C. Rives will constitute the commission. The Union men of Virginia express great confidence in the success of this move.

The Governor of Kentucky is understood to contemplate the same step, and Messrs. Breckinridge, James Guthrie and Crittenden will be appointed such commission.

This example will probably be followed by all the Border States, including North Carolina, Tennessee and Maryland.

Among the propositions privately discussed is one looking to the appointment of a delegation, by conservative members of Congress from the slave-holding States, to proceed to the South Carolina Convention, with a view to a conference, and to appeal to that State to pause in her present movement.

The suggestion is made in intelligent circles that, when the special committee on Mr. Boteler's resolution shall be announced, the influential and conservative men in each State communicate with the members therefrom, thus contributing to the extent of their power to some practicable mode for quieting the Presidential election excitement.

Matters at the South.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 5.

The House passed the bill to provide an armed force without opposition. It authorizes the Governor to call into service 10,000 volunteers. It will be taken up in the Senate to-morrow.

The President's Message is here. It does not excite much remark; the people were prepared for the views expressed in relation to secession before hand, and are taking such steps as they deem necessary to meet whatever exigency may arise.

The election of Governor, it is believed will not take place till Monday.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Dec. 5.

During the discussion in the Legislature yesterday, on establishing an ordinance bureau, Mr. Rhett said there had been several years in Charleston, eight of the largest size Paixhan guns, which might perhaps be used in taking the forts. Mr. Marshall said the State had 332 Light Infantry, 50 Cavalry, 8 Artilery, and 62 Rifle companies, making 121 Battalions, 56 Regiments, 14 Brigades, and 5 Divisions. Mr. McGowan said the total military force was 65,000.

RICHMOND, Dec. 5—3 P. M.

A special dispatch to the New York *Times* says:

"We learn from a well known English capitalist just arrived here, that every Englishman that he had conversed with on the subject of disunion, was in ecstacies over the impending ruin which overhangs the Union, and they hoped to God it would eventually occur."

The President's message gives great dissatisfaction among the Breckinridgers.

Meeting of Electors.

MADISON, Dec. 6—3 P. M.

The electors of Wisconsin met yesterday, at noon, in the Senate Chamber, and cast the five votes of the State for Lincoln and Hamlin. M. Lindeman, one of the electors, was chosen to take the vote to Washington.

AUGUSTA, Me, Dec. 5—3 P. M.

The electoral college, to-day, gave the eight votes of Maine to Lincoln and Hamlin.

BOSTON Mass., Dec. 5—3 P. M.

The electoral college met, to-day, in the Senate Chamber, and gave the vote of Massachusetts to Lincoln and Hamlin.

The electoral college of New Hampshire also cast the vote of that State for Lincoln and Hamlin.

TRENTON, Dec. 5—3 P. M.

The electors met to-day. Four votes were cast for Lincoln and Hamlin, and three for Douglas and Johnson.

RICHMOND, Dec. 5—3 P. M.

The electors assembled in the Capitol to-day, at 10 o'clock. The Breckinridge electors believing that Bell had carried Virginia, unanimously resigned, whereupon the vote of the State was cast for Bell and Everett.—A grand dinner will be given to the electors to-night, at the Exchange Hotel.

Speech of Mr. Iverson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—3 P. M.

In the course of his speech yesterday, Mr. Iverson, in the Senate, referring to the refusal of the Governor of Texas to call an extra session of the Legislature, said: "And tho' there is a Clay in the way of the Lone Star of Texas, in the way of the Governor who will not consent to call the Legislature, yet the public opinion is so strong that even her Governor may be overridden, and if he will not yield to that public sentiment, some Brutus may arise to rid his country of this hoary headed traitor." [Great sensation.] He further said, referring to the probabilities of war: "There will be no war. The North, governed by such far-seeing statesmen as the Senator from New York, (Mr. Seward) will see the futility of this." He concluded as follows: "War is inevitable. Let the South take care. Let the war come. We will meet the Senator from New Hampshire and all the myrmidons of abolitionism, and in the language of the Hon. Representative from Ohio, (Mr. Corwin) in regard to the Mexican war, 'we will welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves.'" [Sensation.]

Letter from Hon. John M. Botts.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 5—3 P. M.

John M. Botts has written a letter which will soon appear, presenting his views as to the policy best calculated to preserve the Union. He suggests the passage of a law by Congress, making it treason for any individual in the Northern States having nullification laws on their statute books, to aid in rescuing a slave under the fugitive slave law, and compelling any State refusing to surrender a fugitive slave, to make full indemnity for such slave to his owner.

Prize Fight in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—3 P. M.

The long talked of prize fight between John Wood and George King, which was to decide the superiority of these two members of the P. R., took place yesterday morning in the neighborhood of Butt's Ferry, and resulted in the defeat of King on account of a foul fall on his part, after a hard fought contest of 55 rounds. Wood was arrested yesterday.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—3 P. M.

The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool 21, and Queenstown 22, has arrived and will be up about 3 o'clock.

The steamship Saxonia from Hamburg, via Southampton, 18th, has arrived and will be up about 3 o'clock.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—9 P. M.

After prayer and the reading of the Journal, Mr. Latham presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, praying for the establishment of a daily overland mail. Laid over for the present.

Mr. Hale moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it be until Monday.

Mr. Powell, according to notice given yesterday, introduced a resolution that as much of the President's Message as related to the present agitated and distracted condition of the country, and the grievances of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, be referred to a special committee of thirteen members, and that said committee be instructed to inquire whether any additional legislation, than already within the sphere of the Federal authority and duty, will be necessary for the protection and security of the property of the U. S., and if so, to report it by bill, and that the said committee be instructed to consider and report whether it will be expedient to propose an amendment or amendments to the Constitution of the United States as to insure prompt and full protection to the rights and property of the citizens of every State and Territory, and ensure the equal rights of the citizens aforesaid under the Federal Constitution. Laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Bigler moved to adjourn; carried, and the Senate adjourned at 12 15.

HOUSE.—Mr. Morris, of Illinois, said it would be remembered that, on Tuesday, he sought to introduce a resolution concerning the perpetuity of the American Union.—Since then he had been called upon by various members and requested to again present it. He therefore gave notice that he would do so on Monday.

After more proceedings the bill passed. It provides that the word minimum be construed according to the land grandation act, so as to apply to alternate and reserved sections of land granted for railroads or other international improvements, and in favor of actual settlers not to mean one dollar and a quarter per acre as now officially construed.

The Speaker appointed the following special committee under Mr. Boteler's resolution to consider questions connected with the perilous condition of the country:

Ohio—Corwin, Chairman; Va, Millson; Mass, Adams; N. C, Winslow; N. York, Humphrey; S. C., Bruce, Penn., Campbell; Ga., Love; Conn, Ferry; Md., Davis; R. I., Robinson; Del., Whitely; N. H., Tappan; N. J, Stratton; Ky., Brystow; Vt., Merrill; Ind., Dunn; La., Taylor; Miss., Davis; Ill., Kellogg; Ala., Houston; Me., Morse; Mo., Phelps; Ark., Rust; Mich., Howard; Fla., Hawkins; Texas, Hamilton; Wis, Washburn, Iowa, Curtis; Cal., Burch; Minn, Windom; Oregon, Stout.

The Speaker desired to say that the parliamentary usage was to name on the committee the mover of the resolution, under which the committee was authorized to be formed, He had omitted the name of Mr. Boteler at the gentleman's own request. He had endeavored to appoint the committee to the best of his judgment, and at the earliest period, in view of the important business with which the committee was entrusted.

Mr. Hawkins, of Fla., said: Last Tuesday I begged to be excused from voting for similar reasons. I ask to be excused from serving on this committee, and have consulted with older members as to whether it is voluntary or not for a member, appointed on a committee, to serve, and have been informed that he is compelled by the rules of the House to serve, unless excused, and that if he does not serve, he subjects himself to something like rebuke or reprehend on the part of the House.

Now as long as I am a member of this body, I am anxious to respect all its rules and am unwilling to draw upon myself rebuke or reprimand, and therefore ask the House to excuse me from serving as a member of the committee. If I am compelled by the rules or custom to serve, I will be a very unimportant and not an efficient member.—I know I cannot act with the committee.—As to the idea of getting up a committee with unanimity, peace and in a Union-saving manner, I have been opposed to anything of that kind in the past, and am now believing that the time for compromise has passed forever.

Mr. John Cochrane, of N. Y., said that he had heard with a good deal of regret, his friend ask to be excused from serving on the Committee. It has well been said here to-day in the chaplain's prayer, that the grey shadow of the dark wing of desolation has been extended over our house and country, and so deep is the gloom that we can scarcely discern one gleam of light to enable us to transact the ordinary business of legislation. Men's minds have been devoted for weeks past to the all-absorbing topic of controversy which enlists all thoughts, and demands of every individual his best exertions and his purest emotions.

It is of importance to the issue that the Republic should command the exertions and efforts of all its citizens. I believe now, in the midst of this crisis, with the perils impending over the country, that there is no reason why this House, representing the patriotism and wisdom of the country, should excuse the gentleman from Florida. I believe that, from all parts of his State, where the people are looking with solicitude on passing events, and with anxious eyes, if the voice of his constituents could be heard, it would be in tones beseeching and appealing to their Representative to stand forward in this issue, and assume the brunt of the controversy.

He did not believe with the gentleman.—It was important to the welfare of the country that there should be a unanimous report on the subject referred to the committee; however, God grant it may be—(applause in galleries, accompanied by cries of 'order' on the floor)—God grant that it may be stamped with the unanimity which patriotism demands. If the country is not to be saved, if patriotism is not sufficient to command this glorious result, it is due that the people of the U. S. should know it. It is due to the benighted regions of the country that the fact should be impressed on the mind, and ignorance no longer be pleaded as excuse for the acts which have brought us to the fearful precipice.

If we are not to have a unanimous report to save the country from the pangs and agony of secession, let us know what demands are made by one section of the country from the other, and let us feel what is the pulsation of the country, and let us answer the examinatory inquisition that comes from every portion of the land—"Watchman, what of the night?"—clearly and conclusively; whether storms and madness rule the hour; whether there is a harbinger of peace, or whether there is one gleam of morning in which we may yet discern the stars and stripes floating from yonder dome. These remarks were greeted with applause.

Mr. Garnett hastily arose, saying, "I trust in our grave deliberations the Chair will stop applause, whether on the floor or in the galleries. I will give notice—" [Here he was interrupted by hisses from the galleries.] "I now move that the galleries be cleared." [Renewed hisses.] "The disgraceful blackguards who violate the rules of the House and the decorum and dignity which are due to the representatives of the people, should be forthwith expelled from he hall."

The Speaker said he had no doubt that the suggestions of the gentleman from Va. would be sufficient for a respectful auditory and insure quiet.

Mr. Morris, of Ill., appealed to Mr. Cochrane to refrain from further discussion on the question.

Mr. Cochrane resumed—I deprecate with all others these testimonials, either of approbation or censure, from the galleries or floor of this House. Yet an excuse might be found in the character of the theme before us which appeals to emotions and feelings of all, however humble they may be in the republic, but it is eminently proper that rules of order be observed, and the subject discussed with the gravity its nature demands, and that the American Congress, even in the dangs of dissolution, if it is to fall, should fall decently, with its official robes gathered around it.

I had not intended to even allude to the great principle which reposes at the base of this question. It would be unwise and improper, but the allusions I have made were necessary in order that I might bring to the intelligence and heart of the gentleman from Florida, considerations applicable to his own patriotic nature and consistency which are as common, general and catholic as is this great and glorious Republic in which we live. I appeal to him on the grounds of common humanity.

I appeal to him, in the peril of a common country; I appeal to him, by the memories of the past; I appeal to him, by the prosperity and existence of the sovereign State of Fla., to remain on the committee. If these appeals are to be ineffectual, I now further appeal to these here, representing a common country, and I ask them, without any reflection on the gentleman from Florida, but in pursuance of a duty to be performed, to negative the request that he be excused.

Mr. Hawkins demanded the previous question.

Mr. Wilson moved to adjourn.

Mr. Crawford appealed to Mr. Wilson to withdraw his motion, so that a vote might be taken to see whether Mr. Hawkins would be forced to serve. He hoped others would ask to be excused from voting.

Mr. Hawkins stated that he was not acting under impulse, but from conviction of twenty years.

Mr. Adrian rose and Mr. Underwood and others called him to order. Mr. Adrian, amid confusion, said the committee ought to be settled to-day. Mr. Adrian was called to order from the Southern side of the Hall.—The question to adjourn was carried by 104 against 92.

The House had previously decided that it should be till Monday.

Union Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6—9 P. M.

The city council to-day adopted resolutions requesting the Mayor to call a meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, to express adhesion to the Union, and appointing a committee of six from each branch to carry out the resolution.

No Money in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—9 P. M.

To-day the Speaker's warrants on the Treasury in favor of the pay of the members of Congress were presented and refused for want of funds. They will be formally protested. The Treasury has paid about $200,000 to members since the meeting of Congress.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—9 P. M.

The main Croton water pipes in Fifth avenue burst last night, and will require from three days to a week, during which time most of the citizens will be on a short supply, and all manufacturing establishments will be cut off entirely. The newspaper establishments obtain their supply from Brooklyn.

UMBRELLAS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EXTRA large sizes, just received. Every variety of silk, gingham, cotton and alpacca Umbrellas, at unusually low rates. H. N. HEMPSTED, nov16 206 Main street.

WOOLEN GOODS.

THE MOST FASHIONABLE KNITTED HOODS, JOCKEYS, and all other kinds of knitted work, are manufactured; and all kinds of EMBROIDERIES best done at the Dry Goods Store of S. LITTAUER. 293 Third street, near the La Crosse R. R. Depot. nov27ha52d5w

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY P. M., Dec. 6th, 1860.

There is nothing new transpiring in the money market. Business generally is very quiet, and the demand for money limited. Exchange remains nominally at 5 ℔ cent, but is almost impossible to be bought at any price. Gold very scarce and high.

MONEY AND STOCKS AT NEW YORK.

(*By telegraph to the Sentinel.*)

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

Money on call at 7 ℔ cent, and short first class paper 10@12, with a fair supply of the former. Sterling Exchange quiet. Stocks dull and lower. C & R I 45¼; C & T 20¾; C C & C 80¾; M S 23¼; M C 44½; Harl pfd 30; N Y C 71½; Hud 27½; LaC grants 13; C B & Q 64; G & C 50½; I C bonds 92½; M S gtd 36¾; Read 21¾; Harl 12½; Erie 21; LaC & M 1; Pac mail 85; Del & Hud ex div 88; Hud 3d 80; Mo 6s 66; Va 76; Tenn 72¾. At second board they were lower; C & R I 40¾; C & T 20¾; C B & Q 63; I C scrip 59½; M S 12¾; M S gtd 23¾; M C 43; Read 31½; Harl 12¾; N Y C 70¾; Erie 20; Pac mail 77; Canton 14; I C bonds 85; Hud 1st mortg 102½; Mo 6s 65½; Tenn 71; U S 5s '65 98. Money out of bank rather dearer, and 15 ℔ cent is the rate, except in very rare cases, for best time paper. There is a continued movement of gold South; about one million has been lost since Saturday.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

The following were the earnings of this road in November this year and last:

	1860.	1859.
Freights	$ 69,653 01	$37,927 77
Passengers	15,475 53	16,497 73
Mails & Rents	8,556 53	1,835 42
	$55,515 47	$56,270 92
Increase	2,244 55	

ST. LOUIS MONEY MARKET.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, in its money article for Monday, says:

The news, both political and financial, from the East this evening seem to be better, giving hope of a general improvement. With the exception of our exchange market, there is also an easier feeling in financial circles here. The payments falling due to day were large and yet the failures to meet them were by no means numerous or important. To-morrow's payments will also be large, and doubtless well met.

The exchange market, however, rules high, the supply with the banks being quite meagre; but we learn that some of them at least are increasing their supplies by shipments of gold to the East, in considerable quantities, which movement they intend to continue. Some of the banks drew on the East to-day for regular customers at 2 ℔ cent premium, charging 4 ℔ cent to outsiders; while the more general selling rate was 5 ℔ cent, large dealers having to buy at this.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY P. M., Dec. 6, 1860.

The receipts of flour and grain here for the past 24 hours, exclusive of the deliveries by teams, have been from the following sources:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Bar'y, bus.	Rye, bus
Mil. & Miss. R.R.	511	6,398	273	326	....	205
LaC. & M. R. R.	460	1,450	....	....	....	....
M.W. & B.V.R.R.	....	3,618	....	....	....	....
M. & C. R. R.	....	1,514	....	328	615	....
Total	951	13,984	273	654	615	205

The foreign news published in this morning's SENTINEL, sent the wheat market down a couple of pegs lower to-day. At the opening buyers paid only 67c for No. 1 spring in store, and after the New York report their views underwent a further reduction of 2c, offering only 65c for the same quality. The sales were very trifling, as holders are by no means disposed to press their stocks on the market at these figures. The only sales reported on 'Change were 1,500 bus No. 1 spring at 67c in store; 1,000 bus do at 65c in store; 1,200 bus No. 2 at 65c in store; 400 bus No. 1 and Club at 68c del, 800 bus Extra at 70c del. There was nothing done in flour, and prices are unsettled and entirely nominal. Dressed hogs were dull, the packers still holding back, and none but prime heavy lots brought more than $5.25. Sales 41 hogs, dividing on 200 lbs, at $5@5,25; 15, av. 190 lbs, at $5,12½; 9, av. 247 lbs, at $5,37½; 5, av. 275 lbs, at $5,50. Receipts 346 head.

CHICAGO MARKET, DECEMBER 5.

Receipts at Chicago, yesterday, included 2,459 bbls flour, 10,516 bus wheat, 6,564 bus corn, 1,257 bushels oats, 144 dressed and 1,915 live hogs. In reference to the market the *Tribune* says:

The receipts of hogs, live and dressed, during the past 24 hours, amount to 2,059. The market for live hogs was rather dull and heavy, and the tendency was downward. Still the most of the receipts were consigned to packers on former contracts, and the transactions were light at $4,40@4,70 gross. Both shippers and packers held off in hopes of lower prices to-morrow. Dressed hogs were in very limited supply and the market was firmer—sales ranging from $5@5,25.

The provision market remains quiet. Mess pork is generally held at $15; but a lot of 150 bbls of a good brand was sold at $14,75—which shows a decline of 25c. Lard is held without buyers at 10¾@10½.

The market for flour and grain was quiet and inactive. Wheat was held more firmly, but the demand was very light, and the transactions trifling, at 72½c for Northwestern Club in store; 71c for No. 1 spring; and 67@68c for No. 2 do. Flour was very dull, and the market declined 10@15c—about 600 bbls being sold at $3,75@5,05 for good to choice Spring extras. Corn was neglected and nominal. Oats held firmly at 17¾c—with a good demand at 17c. Rye dull.—Barley quiet. Highwines, 15½@16c.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS—Dec. 6.

BY MIL. & MISS. R. R.—511 bbls flour, 6,898 bus wheat, 273 do oats, 326 bus corn, 251 hides, 6,892 lbs butter, 2 bbls eggs, 26 dressed hogs, 2,850 lbs sundries.

BY LA C. & MIL R. R.—460 bbls flour, 4,450 bus wheat, 205 bus rye, 615 bus barley, 89 hides, 60 bus cranberries, 176 dressed hogs, 6,190 lbs sundries.

BY MIL., WAT. & B. V. R. R.—3,618 bus wheat, 57 hides, 275 lbs butter, 1 bbl eggs, 8 dressed hogs, 214 lbs sundries.

BY MIL. & CHICAGO R. R.—1,514 bushels wheat, 325 bus corn, 50 hides, 30 dressed hogs, 50 bbls highwines, 42 do alcohol, 36,210 lbs sundries.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[*By Telegraph.*]

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—7 P. M.

FLOUR—Market opened quiet, and closed heavy and fully 10c per brl lower, under a strong pressure to realize; the advance in freights and the decline in sterling exchange materially checks the export demand; sales 12,600 bbls at 4,50@4,60 for superfine State, 4,60@4,70 for extra State, 4,50@4,60 for superfine western, 4,65@5,00 for extra western; 4,90@5,10 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian flour dull, heavy and lower; sales 320 bbls at 4,75@6,75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour only in limited request at 3,50@4,00 for common to choice superfine. Corn meal dull and drooping; sales 150 bbls Brandywine at 3,50.

WHEAT—Heavy, and from 3 to 6c per bus lower; closing unsettled and with a strong desire on the part of holders to realize. The advance in freights and the serious decline in sterling exchange materially checks the demand; sales 12,000 bus Chi spring at 1,01; 10,000 bus Mil club, at 1,05@1,05; 6,000 bus amber western at 1,08; 3,600 winter red western 1,08 @1,15 in store and afloat for inferior to prime; 14,000 bus white western at 1,20; 600 bus white Ky at 1,35; 800 bus choice north western club at 1,08.

WHISKEY—Shade dull and declining; sales 300 bbls at 18c.

PORK—Steady for mess, with moderate demand, and firmer for prime, with speculative demand; sales 750 bbls at 16,62½@16,75 for mess—chiefly at the latter price; 10,50@10,75 for prime. New pork is arriving and offered at 17,25 for uninspected mess; 12,50 for inspected prime, with no buyers at these figures.

BEEF—Continues dull, with a limited business doing; sales 200 bbls at 8,50@10,00 for re-packed mess; 10,00@11,00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams dull; sales 70 hhds at 14 for western.

CUT MEATS—Heavy and declining at 7 for shoulders, 9¾@10 for hams.

DRESSED HOGS—Firm at 7 for corn fed; live hogs very quiet at 5¾@5¾, with very light stock on hand.

BACON—Quiet; sales 200 bxs at 9¾ for western short ribbed middles; 9¾c for city long ribbed middles—the latter deliverable next week.

LARD—Quiet and firm; sales 250 bbls at 10¾ for prime city; 10 for No. 1 western; 10¾@10⅞ for prime do.

OSWEGO MARKET.

[*By Telegraph.*]

OSWEGO, December 6—7 P. M.

FLOUR—Quiet, at $5,00 for Extra State.

GRAIN—Quiet. There are some orders for upper lake wheat, at prices considerably under the views of holders.

LAKE IMPORTS—38,000 bus wheat.

No shipments by canal.

MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee, December 6.

ARRIVED—5th and 6th.

Steamship Detroit, McBride, Grand Haven, 23 pass, 33 casks oil, 145 kegs nails.

CLEARED.

Schooner Free Democrat, Thompson, Sheboygan, 12 tons mdze, 70 bbls tobacco, 150 do salt, 7 tons coal

Schooner John Lille, Thompson, Port Ulao

Schooner Fanny & Floy, Long, Sheboygan

MARINE NEWS.

CONFIRMED.

The report that the crew of the *Circassian*—wrecked on the White Shoals,—had been saved, is fully confirmed. The Buffalo *Express* of Wednesday, learns from Capt. WEBSTER, who came passenger on the propeller *Nile*, that the crew of the schooner *Circassian*, wrecked on the White Shoals, in the Straits, are safe, having reached one of the Beaver Islands.

PASSED DETROIT.

The propeller *Plymouth* passed Detroit, bound up, Tuesday night, and with fair weather ought to be here to-day or to-morrow. The *Plymouth* encountered large quantities of floating ice between the Islands and the mouth of the Detroit River.

ARRIVED AT BUFFALO.

The schr. *A. C. Raynor* arrived at Buffalo on the 3d inst., from Milwaukee, with 15,800 bushels wheat—about the last cargo of the season.

A GALE AT GRAND HAVEN.

A despatch from Grand Haven yesterday morning, stated that the wind was blowing a perfect gale there from the West, and that the *Milwaukee* could not get out in consequence of the heavy sea on the bar. There was scarcely any wind stirring here, but the *Detroit*, which was loaded to leave about 12 o'clock Wednesday night, postponed her departure until yesterday afternoon, Capt. McBRIDE, judging from the downward tendency of his barometer and the appearance of the weather, that it was blowing some Grand Havenward.

BARK BADGER STATE.

The Cleveland *Leader* of Dec. 3d, says:

The bark *Badger State*, from Buffalo for Milwaukee, freighted with apples and coal, put into our harbor about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, completely imbedded in ice, it being impossible to manage her. She left Long Point Friday afternoon, experiencing very rough weather throughout her run to this port. She entered here all right, and cast anchor at the city dock, at the foot of Bath street. Yesterday morning it was discovered that she was leaking badly, it is supposed from pounding, there being a sort of bar at this dock, caused by the emptying of the city sewer. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was about nine feet of water in her hold. A steam pump was being erected for pumping off the water. The greater part of her cargo of apples was taken off before being damaged. We are informed that a number of vessels left Buffalo with the *Badger State*, but most of them returned in consequence of bad weather. The *Badger State* will remain here during the winter.

Groceries and Provisions.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

H. W. GEORGE & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

NO. 21 WISCONSIN STREET,

YOUNG'S BLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE East direct, one of the LARGEST AND FINEST STOCKS OF

Family Groceries, Fruits, &c.,

Ever brought to the city of Milwaukee,

Have a full and complete assortment of SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, FIGS, RAISINS, DATES, PRUNES, HOMINY, SAMP, NUTS, NEW DRIED FRUITS, SALT and SMOKED FISH, &c., &c.

Also, all kinds of FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS, WEST INDIA AND UNITED STATES.

Also, hermetically sealed FRESH and PICKLED LOBSTERS, CLAMS, SALMON, &c., all of which, together with all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE we are offering at LOW RATES.

It is not necessary that we should enumerate or make any blow about our

TEAS,

But will simply say that we have on hand a large stock of these same grades and qualities which the old concern has always sold, and which have always given satisfaction both as to price and quality.

Also, are fully prepared to do an extensive fruit and commission business in all classes of goods pertaining to their line of trade.

COUNTRY ORDERS filled as CHEAP as in the East, difference of freight.

Goods delivered to any part of the City FREE.

H. W. GEORGE, JOHN H. TAYLOR. mar31-50d1y

N. G. BISHOP,

No. 206 East Water Street, Mil.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Groceries & Provisions,

GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, &c

WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION of Families and Country Merchants to the large stock of goods in the above line, which he is just receiving from the East, and which he offers for sale, at the old stand, FOR CASH, at prices as low as those of any other establishment in the trade.

TEAS—Best in the market. Oolong, English Breakfast, Imperial, Young Hyson, &c., &c.

COFFEES—Java, Rio, Laguira, &c., &c.

PICKLES—Chow Chow, Piccalilis, plain and mixed, Oysters, Lobsters, &c., &c.

CAN FRUITS—Peaches, Plums, Pine Apples, Tomatoes, &c., &c.

SAUCES—Worcestershire, Sultana, Anchory, Catsup, Capers, &c.

FRENCH and English Mustard.

FOR PUDDINGS—Tapioca, Sago, Farina, Corn Starch.

FANCY SOAP—Honey, Dr. Windsor, Almond, Transparent and Variegated.

CORDAGE and MATS of all kinds.

WOODEN and WILLOW WARE of every variety.

BIRD CAGES—Plain and Fancy, from thirty-one cents to $7. With every other Article in his line of business.

The public are respectfully invited to give him a call, and they may be assured he will offer them goods at prices which cannot fail to give entire satisfaction; and to country merchants he would say call at this establishment before purchasing elsewhere, and you will find it for your interest.

Milwaukee, Oct. 24, 1860. oct25-49ly

LEDYARD'S

GROCERY STORE!

—AT—

161 EAST WATER ST., MIL.,

Is filled with the choicest Stock of

FINE GROCERIES!

EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN MILWAUKEE, and at prices as low as can be obtained in the city.

Call at LEDYARD'S if you wish to purchase

Fine Wines, Champagnes,

Choice Liquors, Cigars,

Sauces, Pickles, Condiments,

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Fish, &c., &c., or anything in the Grocery line.

Sole agent in this city for the Prince Imperial Champagne.

Le Diard's MORNING CALL and Choice Liquors.

J. J. Sand's Celebrated Cream Ale, &c.

Always on hand the CELEBRATED MONUMENTAL OYSTERS. nov27

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AND

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83 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

Real Estate Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Bonds and Mortgages Negotiated.

JEROLIMAN & BOYD.

WESTERN LANDS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO the disposal of Western Lands, either for cash, exchanged for merchandize, or other property. nov8s271d3m

SOYER'S SULTANA'S SAUCE.

For Hot and Cold Dishes of all Kinds



THIS MOST DELICIOUS and appetising Sauce, invented by the renowned "SOYER," for the London Reform Club, is, since his decease, manufactured by the well known house of CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, from the original recipe It is the favorite sauce in England and on the Continent, with a high and growing reputation among American Epicures, and is much approved of as a stimulant to the appetite and aid in digestion.

Opinions of the London Press.

"We recommend our correspondent to try MONS. SOYER's new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana's Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe; its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of SLOW AND WEAK DIGESTION."—*The Lancet.*

"Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer."—*Observer.*

"A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, and should have a place on every table."—*Atlas.*

Sole Agents for the United States.

GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton st., New York, and BRAY & HAYES, 34 Cornhill, Boston.

For sale by Grocers and Fruit Dealers, everywhere. jan17j270deodly

From W. H. McDonald's Agency

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS,

DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &C.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCK & J. B. LOCKE, Agents, sep13s-9d1y 36 Church Street, New York.

Boots and Shoes.

Dealers in Boots and Shoes,

THE CELEBRATED COPPER TOE!

WADSWORTH & WELLS

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

60..LAKE STREET, CHICAGO..60.

WE OWN THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT for the sale of *MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES*, for and within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and hereby give notice that all parties dealing in these goods within the above States, without having first arranged with us and by our consent, are and will be direct infringers upon our EXCLUSIVE rights, and that as soon as we are advised of any infringement, shall demand proper and immediate redress.

We have made extensive arrangements with the most celebrated manufacturers, whereby we can fully supply the increasing demand with the best qualities of these Tipped Boots and Shoes from our store in Chicago, each pair of which will be stamped and labeled with our name.

We shall recognize no Tipped goods within either the above States, but such are thus stamped and supplied by us.

We will warrant in all instances one pair of child's copper-tipped shoes to out wear two and oftentimes three or four pairs of equal quality without tips, as can be shown by very many testimonials, while the expense is but a trifle more, making an actual average saving to the consumer of near two hundred ℔ cent.

Merchants and dealers in Boots and Shoes within the above States, can also find these Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes, supplied and properly stamped by Wadsworth & Wells, for sale by ATKINS, STEELE & WHITE, and BRADLEY & METCALF, Milwaukee.

sep22d759awly WADSWORTH & WELLS.

THE GREAT

IRON PALACE!

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

Hassett & Chapman's

New and Splendid Store and Stock of

DRY GOODS!

They invite special attention to their

CLOAK DEPARTMENT,

THEY ARE THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS of Cloaks in the West, having large and spacious rooms fitted up for that purpose.

SILKS AND SHAWLS.

CLOTHS,

For Boy's and Men's wear.

Ladies' & Children's Hosiery & Gloves

Laces and Embroideries;

Linen and Domestic Goods;

Mourning and White Goods,

And a general assortment of

DRESS GOODS.

They have a much larger and better selected stock than elsewhere in the West, all of which are offered to the public on the one price system, the price of each article being marked in plain figures, and from which price there is not the variation of one mill. The reputation of the House is such that no one need fear but that they will get an equivalent for their money. oct23

A. B. VAN COTT.

BEST RAILROAD TIME-KEEPERS

OF THE BEST ENGLISH, SWISS AND American manufacture, in Gold and Silver cases. Great variety of all kinds of Silver and Plated Ware, and new rich Jewelry of every style and description.

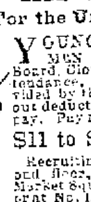
Watch Materials, &c.

Corner of East Water and Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. jy29.

Wants.

WANTED.

For the United States Army.



YOUNG ABLE-BODIED MEN of good character.—Board, Clothing and Medical Attendance, &c., are always provided by the Government without deduction from the soldier's pay. Pay from

$11 to $22 Per Month.

Recruiting office No. 251, second floor, East Water street, Market Square, Milwaukee, Wis., or at No. 156 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. E. C. JONES, Recruiting Officer. W. B. DENT, Examining Surgeon. oct13s202d1y



EMPLOYMENT.

$50 A MONTH AND ALL EXPENSES PAID.—An Agent is wanted in every town and county in the United States, to engage in a respectable and easy business, by which the above profits may be certainly realized. For full particulars address Dr. J. HENRY WARNER, 34 East Twelfth street, corner of Broadway, New York City, inclosing one postage stamp. oct10k253d3mo

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THERE IS A RARE OPPORTUNITY for a good BLACKSMITH and a good SHOEMAKER to establish themselves in a lucrative business, in the town of Herseyville, in Monroe County, Wisconsin. It is located on the line of the LaCrosse & Milwaukee Railroad, in the heart of the famous La Crosse Valley, one of the pleasantest and healthiest parts of the State. Being a new place, the owner of the lands in the vicinity of the depot proposes to furnish building lots for shops and dwellings, to a limited number, FREE, so as to enable some industrious, but poor mechanics, an excellent chance to better their immediate prospects. The place is thriving, and has, at present, some two or three hundred farmers within five miles; and two good water-powers within half a mile of the depot; also a post-office and store. Large quantities of wheat are shipped daily from this Station.

Any communications to the undersigned will be promptly attended to. C. M. HERSEY. aug3-k9d6m Herseyville, Monroe Co., Wis

CITY LAND OFFICE, YOUNG'S BLOCK.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

FROM TWO TO THREE ACRES OF Land out the Spring Street Road, or on the Mukwonago Plank Road, or on the old Chicago Road. Will give a fair price for it; will pay half cash and half lands, or will exchange some City property.

Also, want to purchase from 20 to 30 acres of land. Some improvements, with a good log house and stable, not over thirty miles from the city. Prefer it in a Yankee or Irish settlement. Not to cost over six or seven hundred dollars.

CALEB WALL, Oct13 General Land Agent, Young's Block

$2,000 to $5,000.

SILENT OR ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED, to join the advertiser in a strictly legitimate business. Good chance to make money and no risk. Address Drawer 292, Milwaukee, Wis. sept8k50f

CITY LAND OFFICE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, A SMALL Farm of 20 acres, one mile from city limits, in a pleasant neighborhood, for a house and lot in the First or Seventh Ward. The improvements on said Farm are as follows: a small frame house two stories high, new; a good new barn; a good well of water; 15½ acres all in cultivation; the balance, 4½ acres, good heavy timber. The road to said Farm is always in good order, and is a lovely drive. Any one, who has any taste, can make a beautiful place of this, and live independent. Being so near the city it will make a splendid place for a garden. A fair exchange will be made. It is free from all incumbrance and such must be the property that is offered in exchange. CALEB WALL.

CITY LAND OFFICE.

WANT TO PURCHASE, FROM ONE to two thousand short time notes; also, City and County orders; also City Mortgages. Apply to CALEB WALL, Agen

For Sale or Rent.

Pianos to Rent!

AT H.N. HEMPSTED'S MUSIC STORE 206 Main Street. jy24j922d1y

NIAGARA HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE WELL-KNOWN HOTEL, situated in the Fifth Ward, Milwaukee, on the corner of Hanover and Florida streets, is offered for sale at a great bargain, by the proprietor. The above hotel has been kept for fourteen years by the present owner, and during all that time has done a good paying business, and he now desires to sell because of his age and the situation of his family unfit him for attending to the duties incident thereto. The house is near all the principal Railroads leading to and from the city, has ample accommodations for one hundred guests and stable room for fifty horses and ample yard room. The house is well furnished throughout, which furniture will be sold if desired with the house. Terms are easy. Only a portion of the purchase money required to be paid down, the balance can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Any information in regard to this valuable property can be had by calling upon JOHN ROSEBECK, nov20k324dtfawit Proprietor.

CITY LAND OFFICE.

LOOK AHEAD. BE PREPARED FOR the flood of emigration which will pour in upon us. Look at the South, all on fire. Thousands of thousands will leave and go where they can have free air and free speech, and lands which they can call their own. Now is the time to invest your surplus money in farming lands. Thousands upon thousands of farmers, and others, who have been struggling for years to make money, are now able to invest. The abundant crops have done a wonderful work, and Providence is smiling upon this great State of ours. Our growth and development in wealth and property will be great beyond precedent. What is to be done with all the money, with the accumulating wealth now flowing into the pockets of the people? Invest your money in good farming land; nothing is more safe; the land in Wisconsin will all be wanted. The great noisy South will cause thousands of thousands to come and purchase our lands. Wisconsin is the great western State of this, our Union, and thousands are looking toward us. Invest your money in lands that can be purchased at low prices.

I have seven thousand five hundred acres of farming lands in the Northern and Western parts of our State, which I am instructed to sell at reduced prices. The lands principally are in good neighborhoods, and within short distance of railroads. I have also improved farms to sell, and I also am ready to act as agent for any who have lands and farms for sale; send in your list, with a full description of your property, improvements, price, terms, &c., and I will pay that attention it requires.

CALEB WALL, General Land Agent of Milwaukee, Young's Block, corner Main and Wisconsin St.

TO LET.

THE STORE NO. 163 EAST WATER street. Possession given immediately. Apply to WM. BROWN, JR. oct22j157dtf

PIANOS TO RENT.

TWO SECOND-HAND PIANOS NOW in store, to rent, or will be sold cheap. H. N. HEMPSTED, nov17 206 Main street.

TO RENT.

TWO OR THREE ACRES OF LAND, situate on Spring Street Hill; contains brick house and barn, with a fine orchard. Address nov20d1mo S. PETTIBONE, Milwaukee.

FOR SALE.

A FARM OF EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES in Town of Eagle, two miles north of Eagle Center. There are three houses and one barn upon it, and well situated to be divided into three farms. Address S. PETTIBONE, nov20k323d2mos Milwaukee.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Fourth Ward, near Spring Street, containing ten rooms, good cellar, well, cistern, yard and barn; or would be exchanged for property in Detroit. Enquire at 216 West Water Street. The owner would like to board with occupier. nov17

FOR SALE.

WATER POWER WOOLEN FACTORY, SAW MILL and TANNERY. All new and in good order, with dwelling house and 46 acres of land, being the lower mills at Baraboo, County seat of Sauk county, Wis. It has a great factory power and is a large property. It came to me cheap in the crash of the times, and as I cannot manage it, I must and will sell cheap and on good terms of payment. W. P. FLANDERS. Milwaukee, April 16, 1860. apr25j605dtf

TO LET.

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE NO. 243 East Water street, now occupied by HUNN & CROSBY. For further particulars enquire of I. SELLECK, at the General Stage Office No. 243 East Water street, up stairs. my3j842dtf

SALT YARD TO LET.

I WILL LET MY SALT YARD ON Walkers Point, second block in South Water St. below the bridge—there is a large building on the lot for holding 500 packages dairy salt, also an office and a large quantity of scantling to pile salt on. The lots are about 150 feet on the River, and can hold 10,000 barrels of salt. jy27j934dtf ROBERT McKAY.

PIG IRON FOR SALE.

150 TONS PIG IRON, FROM FRANKLIN Furnace, Clinton, Oneida Co., New York, for sale cheap. my3j634dtf R. OLMSTED.

Machinery.

RELIANCE WORKS!

—OF—

DECKER & SEVILLE,

Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St.,

MILWAUKEE, - - WISCONSIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATER-Wheels, Shafting, Gearing and Mill Work generally. All descriptions of Castings made to order at the shortest notice. We shall always have on hand a full assortment of French Burr Mill stones, of all qualities; Hoisting Screws; Lighter Screws; Damsons; Mill Ricks; Proof Staffs, &c. &c. Portable Mills of all sizes made to order. A full assortment of Bolting Cloths always on hand, at a small advance from New York prices. Address your orders to JAMES SEVILLE, Agent, Milwaukee, Oct. 29, 1860. oct31k258d&twly

ENGINES & MACHINERY.

GWYNN & GRAHAM,

Agents & Commission Merchants

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF STEAM Engines and Machinery,

An Assortment Always on Hand.

Buy and sell on Commission Grain and Country Produce

NO. 218 WEST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS. sept19k109d3mo

THE BAY STATE

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

IS NOW FULLY PREPARED TO MANufacture—

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

Saw Mill irons of all descriptions, Flour Mill Gearing, Shafting, &c., &c., in short,

Iron Work of all Descriptions.

At short notice and low prices. Iron and Brass Castings. JOB WORK of all descriptions made to order with despatch. Orders solicited. apr3l76d1y WM. GOODNOW, Agent.

BAYLEY & GREENSLADE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Iron and Railing Works

—TO—

MAIN STREET,

One Block South Newhall House.

my3j521d1y

MORSE & BROTHER,

NO. 222 EAST WATER STREET

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

THE CHOICEST BRANDS

OF

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC CIGAR,

TOBACCO, &C., &C.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY solicited to give us a call. W. S. MORSE, [dec5k774d1y] LEVI MORSE.

Railroads.

NOVEMBER, 1860.

NEW AND FAVORITE

Express Passenger & Freight Line

LOW RATES AND QUICK TIME,

BY THE

Detroit and Milwaukee Railway,

In connection with the

NEW AND POWERFUL UPPER CABIN STEAMSHIPS "DETROIT" AND "MILWAUKEE."

ONE OF THESE STEAMSHIPS WILL leave the Dock (foot of Milwaukee street) MILWAUKEE, daily, (except Sundays) at 8 P. M., for Grand Haven, connecting there with Express Train for Detroit, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, Rochester, New York, Boston, &c., &c.

Mark all Freight "Via D. & M. R.," and save time and money.

Offices—Milwaukee, 230 East Water street, and Wisconsin street, G. NEIMIER, Receiver. J. H. WHITMAN, Gen. Travelling Agent. THOS. FORBES, City Agent.

Freight Office—Dock foot of Milwaukee street.—W. M. GRAHAM, Agent.

WM. BREHNS, Pass. Agent.

W. K. MUIR, Gen. Sup't. D. & M. R. Offices, November, 1860.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN

AND

BARABOO VALLEY R.R.

OPEN TO SUN PRAIRIE.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 25th, and until further notice, Passengers' Train will leave Milwaukee from the Depot, foot of Second St., daily, except Sundays, for Pewaukee, Hartland, Pine Lake, Oconomowoc, Watertown, Lowell, Columbus, Waterloo, Hanchettville and Sun Prairie, at 4:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Sun Prairie at 6:50 A. M., Columbus at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 11:50 A. M., in time to connect with the trains of Chicago & Milwaukee R. R. for Chicago; and with Steamers of the Detroit & Milwaukee Line, for all points East.

These trains connect with the Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R. at the Junction, for Whitewater, Janesville, &c., with the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. at Watertown, for Jefferson, Fort Atkinson, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and all points to the North and North-West.

Connections are made with Stages at Sun Prairie for Madison, Lodi, Merrimac, Baraboo, &c., and Columbus for Fall River, Hamdon, Otsego, &c.

S. S. MERRILL, Sup't. Nov. 25th, 1860. apr15j256d1y

WEST TO EAST.

TIME TABLE

VIA

THE DIRECT ROUTE.

MILWAUKEE LEAVE 4.00 P. M.; VIA D. & M. R. R.

Detroit, leave at 8:50 A. M.

Buffalo, arrival, 5:40 P. M.

New York, do 10:15 A. M.

Boston do 4:30 P. M.

Be sure and obtain Tickets via Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway.

The above Table is reliable.

Fares same as other Routes.

A. FELL, General Agent Erie st. Depot, Buffalo.

R. S. CARTER, Director and Manager. feb2j277dtf

Forwarding & Commission.

J. & J. F. LAMSON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Pork, Flour, Game, Poultry, Beans, Grain, Potatoes,

And all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

33 North Market St., & Clinton St.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Refer to M. H. Carpenter, Milwaukee.

J. LAMSON, JR. J. F. LAMSON. W. P. WIGGIN.

BERTHELET & WOLLEY,

Produce Commission Merchants,

216 WEST WATER STREET,

Kilbourn's Block, Milwaukee, Wis.

CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS of Produce.

REFER TO Alex. Mitchell, Banker, Milwaukee; Bridge, Lewis & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Bradford Brothers, Milwaukee; S. K. Worthington, Buffalo; Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee; Cumings & Robinson, Boston; Rowland & Banks, New York. sep25d131d1y

ANGUS, SMITH & CO.

STORAGE, FORWARDING

And Commission Merchants,

PROPRIETOR OF THE LARGE ELEVATOR Warehouse at the terminus of the Milwaukee & Mississippi, and the Milwaukee, Watertown & Baraboo Valley Railroads. Liberal advance made on property in store, or for shipments to eastern markets. oct23d262d1y

KELLOGG & STRONG,

Storage, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS.

PROPRIETORS OF THE FIRE-PROOF brick Warehouse and Elevator, South Water street, at the terminus of the Lake Shore Rail Road, which connects with the Racine & Mississippi R. R. terminating at Freeport, Ill.

Having completed all their arrangements for receiving grain in bulk, shipped on the above roads or their connections, are prepared to store all kinds of grain on the most reasonable terms, making liberal cash advances when required.

Orders for the purchase of all kinds of produce, either by the cargo or otherwise, respectfully solicited. aug13k607dtf

G. & J. L. BURNHAM,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION

BURNHAM'S BRICK WAREHOUSE,

West Water Street, Milwaukee.

Liberal advances made on all kinds of Produce in Store.

GEO. BURNHAM, - - - J. L. BURNHAM. dec1j324d1y

ROBERT READ,

(LATE OF M. H. READ & SON, ALBANY,)

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

MENOMONEE WAREHOUSE,

Opposite the Mil. & Miss. R. R. Depot, Milwaukee.

ORDERS FOR PURCHASES ARE SOlicited, and advances made on consignments.

Refer to

M. H. Read & Son, Albany.	Rawls & Seymore, N. Y.
Thos. Schuyler, Albany.	Knapp & Peck, N. Y.
J. G. White, Pres't Bank of Capitol, Albany.	H. Daw & Son, Illinois.
J. R. Bently & Co., Buffalo.	J. Tweddle, Pres't Merchant's Bank, Albany.

my1k453d1y

R. B. BELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Eastern and Southern Exchange,

NO. 32 EAST WATER STREET, WALDO'S BLOCK,

MILWAUKEE.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS of Produce to COBB, MARTIN & Co., New York; RODGERS & DILWORTH, Pittsburgh; MARTIN, COBB & Co., New Orleans; and also on property in store.

New Orleans Sugar and Molasses, Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskey. Imported Brandies and Wines, of first quality, constantly on hand.

REFER TO Alex. Mitchell, Banker, Milwaukee; Marshall & Ilsley, Bankers, Milwaukee; Thompson Bell, Banker, Pittsburgh. oct30k224d6m

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

IN BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS,

And Western Produce Generally.

47 BROAD ST., NEW YORK

I. H. SEELYE, Jr., Agent,

No. 233 West Water Street, Milwaukee,

WILL MAKE CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.

oct19j896d1y

JAMES KEELER. - JOHN P. WILLARD

KEELER & WILLARD,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office 233 West Water Street,

MILWAUKEE.

CASH ADVANCES MADE UPON PROPERTY IN STORE OR CONSIGNED TO

Sawyer, Wallace & Co., New York.

REFERENCES.

Marshall & Ilsley, Mil;	Winslow, Lanier & Co., N. York;
Alex. Mitchell, Mil;	
Geo. H. Walker, Mil;	Sawyer, Wallace & Co., do
State Bank, Madison;	Farmers Bank, Troy, N. Y.;
Columbia Co B'k, Portage;	Hiram Slocum, Troy, N. Y.;
Underwood & Co, Chicago;	Russell Sage, Troy, N. Y.;
Ed. I. Tinkham & Co., do	Gurdon Grant, Albany;
Hubbard & Hunt, do	Cushman, Spence & Co.,
Hopkins & Co., Buffalo.	Boston.

nov12j882d1y4thpp

VANDERCOOK & NORTON,

GENERAL

Produce & Commission Merchants,

NO. 346 THIRD STREET,

(Two doors north of LaCrosse Pass. Depot,)

Milwaukee - - Wisconsin.

Consignments solicited. Liberal advances made. sep7k726d6m

THOS. CLARKSON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

BLUE WAREHOUSE, ERIE STREET,

Milwaukee, ... Wisconsin.

WILL MAKE CASH ADVANCES ON consignments of produce to W. H. NEWMAN & Co., New York. THOS. CLARKSON & CO., CLARKSON, HUNTER & CO Milwaukee, may1dtf Toronto, C. W. Wis.

CUSHMAN, SPENCE & CO.,

FLOUR RECEIVERS

AND

Produce Commission Merchants,

14 COMMERCIAL, Cor. CHATHAM ST.,

Boston, Mass.

REPRESENTED IN MILWAUKEE BY Chas M. Cushman, Counting Room No. 8, (up stairs, corner of Wells & West Water Sts., who will make Cash advances on approved merchandize. ded2j145d1y.



LIMBERT & WEISKOPF,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WILLOW WARE!

CONSISTING OF CLOTHES & MARKET Baskets, Chairs, Cradles, Wagons, Sleighs, Hampers, Grain Sowing Baskets, and

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,

Of various styles, wholesale and retail,

35 Market Square, Milwaukee, Wis.

Repairing, Staining and Varnishing done neatly. Warehouse Hoisting Baskets made to order. sep3k63d1y

Railroads.

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE R. R.

1860. 1861.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Only all Rail Route to La Crosse.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 26th, trains will leave Milwaukee as follows:

Morning Accomod'n, (Sundays excepted,) 8:15 A. M.

Afternoon Express, (Sundays do) 5:00 P. M.

Trains arrive at Milwaukee:

Morning Express, (Sundays do) 12:15 P. M.

Afternoon Accomod'n, (Sundays excepted,) 8:30 P. M.

Connections made at Horicon Junction with trains on Horicon Railroad, and at Minnesota Junction with trains on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and at La Crosse with Stages for St. Paul and intermediate points.

EDWIN H. GOODRICH, Manager. Milwaukee, Nov. 24th, 1860. aug6

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

1860. 1860.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI R. R.

FOR

Whitewater, Madison,

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, JANESVILLE

MONROE, BELOIT, BELVIDERE,

Freeport, Galena, Dubuque.

FORT ATKINSON, JEFFERSON,

FOND DU LAC, OSHKOSH,

LA CROSSE AND NORTHERN IOWA AND

MINNESOTA.

Change of Time, Nov. 25, 1860.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 25, 1860, PASSENGER Trains will leave Milwaukee as follows:

Mail and Day Express .... 4:15 P. M.

Monroe and Madison Accommodation ..... 12:05 P. M.

Trains arrive at Milwaukee at 11:20 A. M., 7:00 P. M.

Fare to all points on the Mississippi River as low as via any other Route.

WILLIAM JERVIS, Gen'l Superintendent.

RACINE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD

Passengers for Burlington, Delavan, CLINTON, BELOIT,

FREEPORT, GALENA, DUBUQUE,

AND POINTS IN IOWA AND ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Can procure through tickets at the office of the Milwaukee & Chicago R. R.

MATT. TAYLOR, Sup't. G. A. THOMPSON, Gen'l Manager. je20

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO R. R.

1860. 1861.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Great United States Mail and Express Route.

THE ONLY RELIABLE AND ALL RAIL ROUTE to the EAST, SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST, and the only line making sure connections.—Baggage checked through to principal points.

On and after Monday, Dec. 3d, 1860,

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Florida and Barclay Sts., as follows:

At 7:15 A. M. Express Passenger train, arriving in Chicago at 11:30 A. M.

At 1:00 P. M. Express Passenger Train, arriving in Chicago 5:00 P. M., and making close connections with Evening Trains East, South, and South-west.

Passenger trains leave Chicago at 7:45 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., for Milwaukee and the North-West.

Both passenger trains connect with trains on the R. & M. Railroad for Freeport, &c., and the 1:00 P. M. train connects with the K. & R. I. R. R. at Kenosha.

Tickets for all points may be obtained of H. O. WILSON, at the Union Ticket Office, 13 Wisconsin street, or at the Depot.

The above is according to Milwaukee time.

JOHN C. MOODY, Master Transportation. Milwaukee Dec. 1, 1860. 3el

1860. Fall Arrangement. 1860

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

And Great Western (Canada) R. R.

TRAINS LEAVE THE GREAT CENTRAL Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—Lightning Express, (except Sunday) arrive at Detroit 6:00 p. m.; Suspension Bridge 5:00 a. m.; Albany 5:00 p. m.; New York 10:20 p. m.; Boston 12:00 at night.

6:20 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, (except Saturday) arrive at Detroit 6:15 a. m.; Suspension Bridge and Buffalo 6:30 p. m.; Albany 7:00 a. m.; New York 12:30 p. m.; Boston 4:30 p. m.

9:30 A. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Sunday) through in 14 hours to Cincinnati, 18 hours to Louisville.

6:20 P. M.—(Except Saturday) through in 13½ hours to Cincinnati, 18 hours to Louisville.

Sunday Trains 6:20 p. m.

Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

The 6:20 p. m. train connects at Paris with the Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway, for Buffalo and all points east; at Toronto, with the Grand Trunk Railway, to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points to Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through from Milwaukee.

Buy your through tickets via Michigan Central R. R. which can be obtained at the principal ticket offices in the West and North-west; and in Milwaukee at the General Union Ticket Office No. 13 Wisconsin street, H. O. WILSON, General Ticket Agent, and at the Depot of the Milwaukee & Chicago Railroad.

R. N. RICE, Gen'l Sup't, Detroit.

H. J. SPALDING, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago.

H. COLE, Ticket Agent at Hotels and Cars. oct8

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & LAKE SHORE R.R

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

7:30 A. M.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sunday, via old line.

8:00 P. M.—Night Express—daily, except Saturday via old line.

Connections at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States and Canadas.

Connections made at Cleveland every night with steamboat for Buffalo.

Salisbury's Patent Ventilators and Dusters on all day trains.

WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS accompany all Night Trains on this route to New York and Boston.

Tickets can be had at all the ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, 52 Dearborn St., and at the Depot.

Trains leave Toledo at 10:25 A. M. and 10:2a P. M., arriving in Chicago at 8 A. M. and 8 P. M.

GEO. M. GRAY, Gen. Western Agent. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt. je30j343d1y

Hats, Caps and Furs.

UNCLE BEN

HAS A COMPLETE STOCK OF

HATS, CAPS, LADIES' FURS,

BUFFALO ROBES,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES IN HIS line, to which

HE CALLS THE ATTENTION

OF

Merchants from the Country,

Being anxious to have them examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

B. THROOP, sep13k93d3m 108 East Water street.

SOMETHING NEW!

READ IT!!

ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT. I will hereafter offer my entire Stock of

HATS, CAPS,

—AND—

STRAW GOODS,

—OF THE—

Latest Styles

AND BEST QUALITIES,

—AT—

UNPRECEDENTLY LOW PRICES

I will do a one price business or none at all. It is not right that those who will not banter for Goods should pay more than those who do. A GENTLEMAN should not pay more for goods than any one else.

I have marked my Goods to

Sell from 20 to 33 per cent Less

THAN USUAL RETAIL PRICES,

And will sell to all alike.

The best fashionable

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,

—ALSO—

EVERY STYLE OF CAP MADE TO ORDER

And Warranted to Suit or no Sale.

J. A. BENEDICT & CO.

Remember the Place: 162 East Water street, Sign of the White Bear. sep14j750dtf

FURS, FURS, FURS!

J. H. FREEMAN,

PRACTICAL FURRIER

No. 24 Wisconsin Street,

HAS TAKEN THE STORE FORMERLY occupied by Mrs. Dunn, where he will carry on the

Cleansing, Altering, or Renewing of Furs of all Descriptions.

The subscriber is a Practical Furrier, and flatters himself that his stock is such as to compare favorably with any in the western country.

After spending many years of study, he has discovered a certain method of re-dressing old Furs to make them in every respect equal to new, no matter how greasy or discolored the Furs may be.

All ladies wishing to have Furs altered, enlarged, cleaned, matched, or re-dressed, are respectfully invited to call early, and he will prove to their satisfaction that his work is better than ever before exhibited in this city. oct31k266d3mo

Kedzie's Rain Water Filters.

BLAIR & PERSONS ARE THIS DAY IN receipt of a lot of the above celebrated Filters, which are for sale at low prices. my7

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE VARIETY of Children's Wagons, Cabs and Gigs, which we will sell to the Trade, or at retail, at unusually low prices. my1 BLAIR & PERSONS.

Medical.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked upon as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*, or hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relieved her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and don't be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of two little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentary, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

Physician,—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers of this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

DID you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills

CURE

Sick Headache

CURE

Nervous Headache

CURE

All kinds of

Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Street, New York.

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